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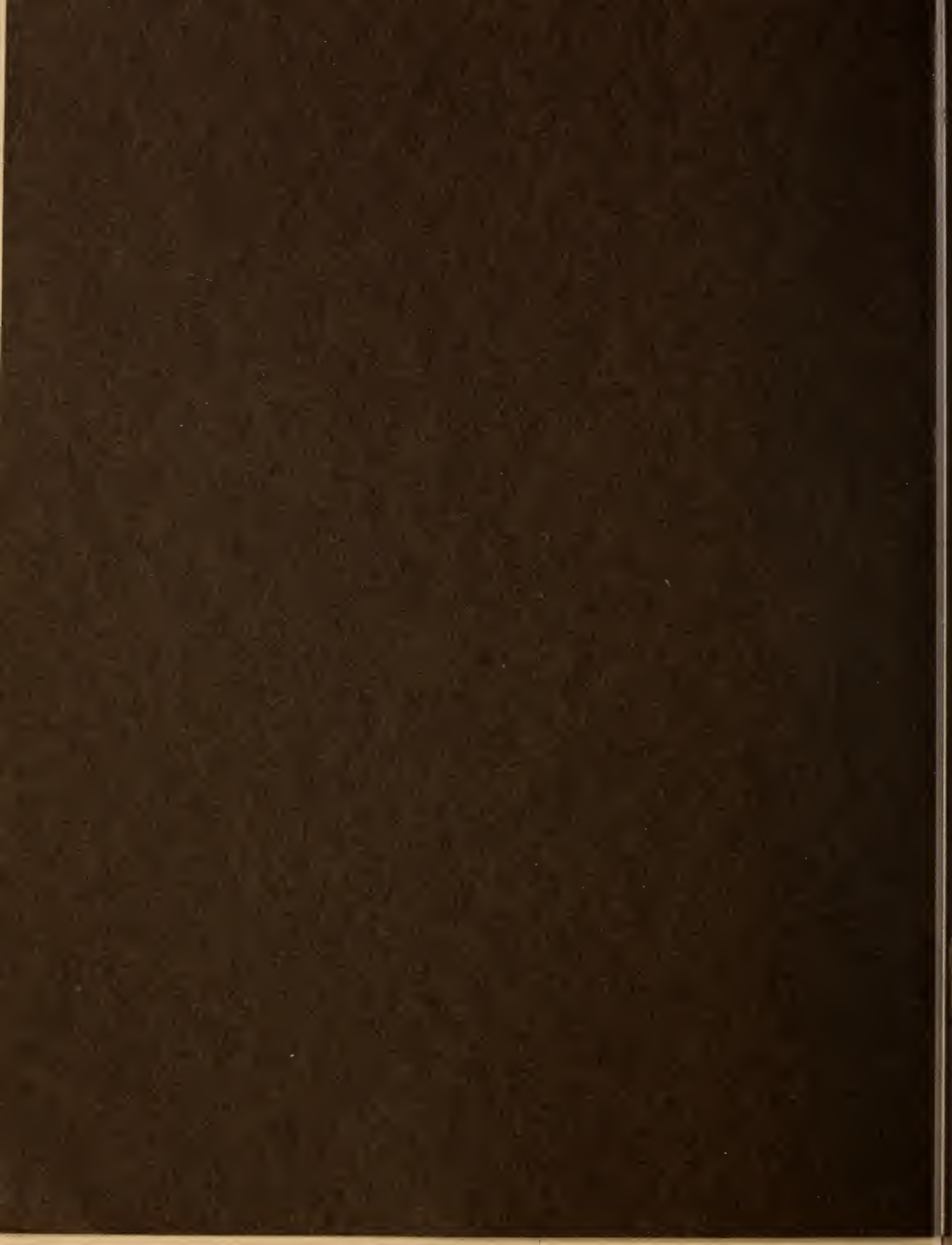
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# How to Write a Latin Sentence

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SMITH



# How to Write a Latin Sentence

APPLIED GRAMMAR

By

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July 1 to Sept. 15, Hardwick, Vt.

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## LATIN ORDER OF TRANSLATION

[1] **Clause Order:**—Subject [or object] of the main clause, only if the same as subject [or object] of the dependent clause: [1] *Dependent clauses*: [2] *Main clause*: [3] Substantive or Adverbial “*that-clauses*”, including Indirect Statement “*that-clauses*”: *Indirect Questions* [who, what, whether, how, etc.]: “*From-verb-ing*” clauses: [4] Relative clauses following their antecedents.

**Word Order within Clauses:** [but this normal order may be constantly varied for emphasis by putting emphatic words either first or last in the sentence.]

[2] **Dependent Clauses:** [*when the subjects of the Main and of the Dependent Clauses are different persons or things*]: —but if the subjects are the same, Dependent Clauses usually follow the subject of the Main Clause].

[A] **Conjunction** [if any], see 53: **Relative** [if any], see 22: **Interrogative** [if any], 24

[1] **Subject Nominative** [with modifying Adjectives; Genitives; and Relative Clauses]; or Appositives [“*as*”]. 27

**Participles Nominative** [if any]: —“*ing*”: “*having-verb-ed*”: “*verb-ed*”: see 36. [Preceded by their prepositional phrases, Object Accus.-Object Infin. -Adverbs, etc].

**Dependent Clauses:** “*When, since, etc.* [*when the subject of the Dependent Clauses and the Main Clause are the same*]: —[but if the subjects differ, Dependent Clauses usually precede the main clause].

[5] **Prepositional Phrases:** Ablatives, Adverbial Accusatives [“*for, during, to*”-with names of towns]. See 37.

[5] **Indirect Object** [“*to, for, as-an aid, etc.*”]: Not used after verbs of motion. See 39.

[3] or [4] **Object Accusatives** [with modifiers]: 40 or

**Predicate Nominative:** [Noun: or Adjective agreeing with the subject]. 40. [with *est, sunt, erat, erit, fuit, etc.*: *videntur* [seem]: *fit* [become]: *certior fit* [is informed]: and many *passive verbs*.]

[4] **Participles Accusative** [preceded by their Prep. Phrases, Object, etc.]: see 36.

[3] or [4] **Infinitive Object** [preceded by its Prep. Phrases, Accus. subject-Accus. object-adverbs, etc.]: see 10.

[5] **Adverbs [non]:**—“*ly*”: see 43.

[2] **Verbs:** [but *sum, est, sunt: erat, erit, fuit, etc., may stand where found in English*]. See 44.

[3] **Object Clauses:** “*that-clauses*”: “*who, what, whether, etc.*—Indirect Questions: “*from-verb-ing-clauses.*” See 5 or 6.

## [3] DECLENSION OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

1st.:	<i>silva, -ae, -ae, -am, -long-a:</i>	<i>-ae-arum, -is, -as, -is. [Romae] -locat.</i>
2nd.	<i>hortus, -i, -o, -um, -o:</i>	<i>-i, -orum, -is, -os, -is [Marce].</i>
	<i>pilum, -i, -o, -um, -o:</i>	<i>-a, -orum, -is, -a, -is [Neuter].</i>
3rd.:	<i>dux, ducis, -i, -em, -e [i]:</i>	<i>-es, -um [-ium], -ibus, -es [-is], -ibus,</i>
	<i>mare, maris, -i, -e, -i:</i>	<i>maria, -ium, -ibus, -ia, -ibus [Neuter.]</i>
	<i>maior, maioris, maiori, etc. [Masc. or Fem.]:</i>	<i>maius, maioris, -ori, maius,</i>
	<i>etc. [Neuter].</i>	
	<i>iens, euntis, eunti, etc., [going] Masc. or Fem.]:</i>	<i>iens, euntis, -nti, iens, etc.</i>
4th:	<i>lacus, long-us, -ui [u], -um, -u:</i>	<i>-long-us, uum, -ibus, long -us, -ibus</i>
	<i>cornu, long-us, -u, -u, -u:</i>	<i>-ua, -uum, -ibus, -ua, -ibus.</i>
5th.:	<i>res, rei, rei, rem, re:</i>	<i>res, rerum, rebus, res, rebus,</i>

## HOW TO WRITE A LATIN SENTENCE: Summary.

**CLAUSE ORDER:** A—Subject of main clause, only if same as subject of dependent clause: [1] Dependent clauses; [2] Main clause; [3] Substantive and adverbial “that” clauses. Indirect Questions [who, what]: “from-verb-ing”-clauses.

**Word Order within Clauses:** [but this normal order may be constantly varied for emphasis by putting emphatic words either first or last in the sentence.]

[4]

**Dependent Clauses:** whenever the subjects differ from subject of main clause.

[A] **Conjunction 53: Relative** [who, which] 22, 23; or **Interrogative** [who, what, how.] 24-26.

[1] **Subject Nominative:** [with modifiers: *Noun-Adject.:* *Adject.-Noun-Gen.:* *Rel. Clauses*]. 27.

[a] Tell the [1] principal parts and [2] declension of all nouns.

*If third declension:* Is it an i-stem noun? 28.

**Adjectives:** 29-34.

[1] Tell the gender of the noun it modifies. 17.

[2] Principal parts and declension of the adjective.

**“his or their [own] men or things”,** referring to the subject: *suus, sua, suum*.

[but when used in a *Dependent Clause* to refer to the subject of the Main Clause [as Indirect Reflexive], if the meaning of *suus* would be doubtful, use *ipsius, ipsorum*.]

**“his or their”—not referring to the subject:** *eius* [his]; *eorum* [their].

**Participles Nominative:** preceded by their Prep. phrases-Obj.-Obj. Infin. -Adv., 36

**“ing”:** [*Pres. or Perf.*]: **“having-vb.-ed.”:** *Perf. Part. Pass. in Ablative Absolute* [unless deponent: *-Perf. Part. Pass. in Nominative, etc.*] 36

**“having-been-vb.-ed”:** or **“verb-ed”:** *Perf. Part. Pass.*

**Dependent Clauses:** [1] **“When, because, etc.”** [if the subjects of both clauses are the same.]

[5] **Prepositional Phrases: Ablatives: Adverbial Accusatives** [*“for, during, to”*] [but phrases are often placed elsewhere for emphasis.] 37. **Dates** 38.

[5] **Indirect Object:** Dative [*to, for.*] 39.

[3] **Object Accusative** [followed by modifiers] first asking:

Unless passive verb, should English verb or its Latin equivalent be used with some case other than Accus.? [1] *Dat.* “favor, help, etc.,; ad, ante, etc. 40

[2] *Ablat.:* “utor, potior, etc., lack, 40

[3] *Gen.:* “remember, etc.; impersonal [it] vbs. [“It repents, pities, etc.”] 40

[4] *Nom.:* sum, est, videor [etc.] 40

**Participles Accus.:** [-ing] [*Pres. or Perf.*]: -ed [*Perf. Part. Pass.*]: 36

[preceded by their Prep. phrases-Obj. -Obj. Infin. -Adv., etc.]

See Participles Nom. above or 36.

[*Who, which* [or *when since, etc.*, clauses whenever the subject is “*he, they*”] with a *passive verb* [or active deponent]: Use *Perf. Part. Pass.* modifying antecedent of “*who*”, etc.



[3] or [4] **Infinitive Object: Is the English verb followed by an English Infinitive:**  
[to-vb.].

If not: See Adverbs below.

**If so: Caesar or Second-Year Latin Students:** See Infinitive Object Tests [10] below.

**First-Year Latin Students:** If you have already written [3] the Object Accusative [in reality Subject Accusative of the Infinitive [to-vb.]; next write the Object Accus. of the Infinitive [if it has an object]; and the adverbs [5] [if any]; then [4 or 5] the Latin Infinitive [to-verb], usually present tense [the second principal part.]

[5] **Adverbs [-ly], etc.:** In Latin 2nd Declen.-long-e; 3rd-ter; or Neuter Accus. of Adject.

[2] **Verb:** *What mood and tense does the English Conjunction, Rel. or Interr. require?*  
**53. Prin. parts? Conjugation ?** Write the verb.

**Is the English verb followed by a**

[1] **"that-clause** If so: see 6 below **or**

[2] **"Who, which, what: whether, whither: how, when, where, why, etc.**  
Indirect Question Subjunctive :Combined Test: See 9 below **or 24.**

[3] **"from-verb-ing":** 5

[5] **"FROM-VERB-ING":** Noun Object Clause of Purpose: *quominus, ne, quin.*

[1] Use **prohibeo, prevent, or impedio, hinder:** preceded by Accus. and Infin.  
[Object Infin.] or

[2] After *hinder, prevent, hold, restrain, keep, check, etc.*---*quominus* or *ne-Subjunc.*  
[English Object becomes Latin Subject] Double Test 7 below.  
Object Clause of Purpose.

after *"not hinder, not prevent, not hold, etc."*: *quominus, or quin-Subjunc.* See 7.  
Object Clause of Purpose.

[except *prohibeo, impedit, preceded by Accus. and Infin.*]

## 6 THAT-CLAUSE TESTS: "Is the that-clause used--"

### [1] After Impersonal [it] Verbs:

[1] *It happens, is added, etc.*: 11 *ut, ut non Subjunc.* See Double Test 7 below.  
Result Clause used as Subject.

[2] Other "it-verbs": followed by *Accus. and Infin.* [usually Pres.]

Infinitive Clause used as Subject. 10-5.

Note: "*It is permitted or may*" [*licet*] may take either the Dativ. or the Accus. with the Infin. or the Infin. alone: or the subjunctive [without *ut* but with *ne*.]

"*It is necessary*" [*oportet*] *neceſſe eſſe*] may take the Accus. and Infin. or the Infin. alone: or the subjunctive without *ut*.

### [2] Answering: "Main-verb-what?" Is the clause used after--

[1] *order or command, persuade, etc.* 13-Dat.-ut, *ne-neve*: Subjunc. See Double Test 7;  
[except *iubeo*-Infin.: *vetare*-Infin.]

Object Clause of Indirect Command [or Purpose].

[2] *fear-hct, ne: that not, ut*: Subjunc. See Double Test 7. "*not fear that not*: *ne non*." Object Clause of Purpose [or Indirect Wish.] ["*fear to*"-Infin.]

[3] *not doubt-quin*: Subjunc. See Combined Test 7. "*Doubt-whether: utrum*-" 7.

Object Clause of Purpose [Deliberative Subjunc.]

[4] *decide, determine, resolve, decree, etc.* [when subjects differ]-ut, *ne*: See 7.

Object Clause of Purpose [or Indirect Command.]

Note: With "decide, determine, etc," when the subjects of both the main verb and the verb of deciding are the same ["*He decided to*"-vb., or "*He decided that he*-vb"]: use *Infin.* without subject Accus. But if the subjects differ ["*He decided that they*-vb.": use *ut, ne*-Subjunc. So also *nitor, niti* [strive] and *temptare* [try].

[5] *wish, patior, sinere, cogere, conor, etc.*: preceded by Accus. and Infin. [Usually Pres.] 10

Object Infin. Clause with Subject Accus.

[6] Other "brain and sense action verbs": 14 Unless a short clause:  
Test and write the main verb first: then apply Triple Test 8, and write--  
*Accus. Subject-Prep. Phrases-Accus. Object-Infinitive.*

Indirect Statement Infinitive Object Clause.

[7] *facio and its compounds* 12 -ut, *ut non*-Subjunc.: See Double Test 7.

Object Result Clause.

### [3] Meaning "in-order-that": answering "main-verb-why?"

[1] *ut, ne-neve*-Subjunc.: See Double Test 7 or 16.

Adverbial Clause of Purpose.

### [4] Meaning "so-or-such-that": [answering "With what result?"]

[1] *ita or tam*-Adjct. -ut, *ut non-neque*-Subjunc. See 7.

Adverbial Result Clause.

### [5] Meaning "the fact that : as for the fact that": Quod-Indicative.

Noun Clause of Fact used as Object, etc.

### [6] In apposition with a noun or "this, these":

Usually *Subject Accus. and Infin.* [often-ut, *ne*; quod, *ut non*].

"that" when equivalent to who, which: with a definite antecedent: expressed by *qui, quae, quod* and Indicative: Additional Relative Clause.

With an indefinite antecedent: expressed by *qui, quae, quod* and Subjunctive:  
Relative Clause of Characteristic.

*Provided that*: [not-*ne*]: *Dum, dummodo, modo*, Subjunctive: Double Test; see 7

*Granted that*: [not-*ne*]: No conjunction: Subjunctive Pres. or Perf. [Concessive Subjunctive]

[7]

**DOUBLE TEST:** for "subjunctive." [*ut, ne; ut non; quin; quominus, etc.*]

- [1] Is [main verb] **Primary** [Pres.; Fut.; Fut. Perf.]?  
or **Secondary** [Imperf.; Perf.; Pluperf.; Perf. Infin.  
or Perf. Subjunctive].
- [2] Is [dependent vb.] **incomplete at time of [main vb.]?**  
or **completed before [main verb]?**
- [3] Write P. Pres. [Incomplete]; S.—Imperf. [Incomplete].  
[in Result Clause often Perfect Subjunctive]  
Perf. [Completed]; Pluperf., [Completed].
- [4] Write dependent clauses [within the subjunctive clause] in the  
subjunctive [by attraction].

**Violations of the Rule for Tense Sequence:**

- [1] The *Perfect Infinitive* or *Perfect Subjunctive*, since they denote action completed before the main verb, may [but do not always] take the *secondary sequence*, even when the main verb on which Infinitive or Subjunctive depends is *Primary*.
- [2] *Perfect Subjunctive* in *Result Clauses* [*ut, ut non-so that-subject-"has or have-vb"*] after a secondary main verb denotes the "*Actual Result*"; while the Imperfect Subjunctive denotes the "*Natural Result*."
- [3] The *Imperfect* or *Pluperfect Subjunctive* after a primary main verb is used in the *si* clause of a *Contrary to Fact Condition*.
- [4] The *Perfect Indic.* usually takes *Secondary* sequence like any past verb: but sometimes [when meaning "*has, have*"], the *Pres. Perf.* may take *Primary* sequence. [Since the action, though begun in the past, was not completed till the present.]

[8] **TRIPLE TEST:** [for Indirect Statement Infin.]

- [1] Is ["that-clause-verb."] *going on at time of* [main verb] Present Infin. See II  
*completed before* [main verb] Perfect Infin. See II.  
*future to* [following] main verb Fut. Act. Infin. See II.

II Omit "that" and write : *Subject Accusative* or[*he-eum; or se* [if "he" refers to subject of main verb.][*it-id, or* if passive intransitive verb used impersonally, use no Latin word [-um,  
*it-amatum esse, etc.*][*they-eos, or se* [if "they" refers to the subject.]

Active

Passive

Pres. Inf.: ama re [*was, were, vb.-ing*]; amari [rēgi] [*was, were being vb.*]  
[ *is, are vb.-ing* ] [ *is, are being, vb.* ]Perf. Inf.: ama visse [*had, has vb.*] ama-t-um esse [*had been, has been vb.*]Fut. Inf.: Act. ama turum, am, um esse [*would, will vb.*]  
or amaturum fuisse [*would, would have*]

[conclusion of active contrary to fact condition.]

Fut. Passive: futurum esse [fore] ut—pass. subjunctive; that [the result]  
*would, will be that—cr* [2] that [subj.] *would be or will be—vb.*  
or futurum fuisse ut—pass. imperf. subjunctive  
that [subject] *would be or would have been—vb.*  
[conclusion of pass. contrary to fact condition.]pass. Periphrast: amandum, am, um esse [*had, has to be, must be—by-dat.: ought to be—by-dat.*]If active in English [*has to, must, ought*] See 47**Write Dependent Clauses in Indirect Statement in Subjunctive**Perfect Infinitive or Subjunctive is usually followed by Secondary sequence [even  
when main verb is primary]. [Double Test: See 7]

[9] **COMBINED TEST:** [for Indirect Question Subjunctive and "non dubitat quin"].

[1] Is-main verb-*Primary or Secondary?*

[2] Is-dependent verb [1] *going on at the time of*; [2] *completed before*, or [3] *future to-main verb?*

If Fut.: Use Active Periphrastic Subjunctive [-urus: *P-Pres.*; *S-Imperf.*]

amaturus sim, essem, etc.

Write P—Present [Incomplete]

S—Imperfect [Incomplete]

Perfect [Completed]

Pluperf. [Completed]

Act. Peri. Pres [Fut.]

Act. Peri. Imperf. [Fut.]

Write Dependent Clauses [within the Indirect Question] in Subjunctive by Attraction.

**In Indirect Questions and "Non dubitat quin":** the *Present or Imperfect Subjunctive* usually denotes *action going on at the same time as the leading verb of asking*; but *sometimes as Future to the leading verb*: [2] The *Active Periphrastic Subjunctive*: [Present or Imperfect] -urus *sit or esset* denotes regularly *action future to the time of the leading verb*.

[10]

**INFINITIVE OBJECT TESTS:** *Is the Infin. [or "to-verb"] used—*

[1] **After Impersonal [it] Verb:** First test and write the main "it-verb"; then-if—

[1] *It happens, etc. 11-ut, ut non-Subjunc.* See Double Test 7, above.

Result Clause used as Subject. See 5 below.

[2] *Other "it-verbs";* followed by *Accus. and Infin.* [usually *Pres.*].

*Infin. or Infin. Clause used as Subject.* [5] below.

[2] **Answering "main-verb-what?"** *Is the Infin. [or to-vb.] used after—*

[1] *order or command, persuade, etc. 13 -Dat. -ut, ne-Subjunc.* See Double Test 7, [preceded by main verb, unless a short clause.]

Object Clause of Indirect Command or Purpose:

[2] *hope, promise, expect, threaten, swear, etc.*

*se-Fut. Infin.* [-urum esse], preceded by main verb.

Indirect Statement Infinitive Object Clause. 8

[3] *cause [facio and its compounds 12]-ut, ut non-Subjunc.* See Double Test 7.

[preceded by main verb.]

Object Result Clause.

[4] *All other verbs* [including "fear, hesitate, decide, wish, know [how] to, teach to"].

Use *Infin. or Accus. and Infin.* [*Pres. or Perf.*] preceding main verb.

Complimentary Infinitive [without Subject]: or Object *Infin.* [with subject *Accus.*]

[5] Use Present Infinitive: *Amare: to [verb]: amari [regi] to be [verb], or he or they [not it] seems [videtur,] is said, [dicitur,] is thought [putatur];—*

*Perf.:* amavisse: *to have [verb]: amatus esse: to have been [verb].*

*Fut. Act.:* amaturus esse *to be going to [verb]: "to intend to"—vb.*

*Passive Periph.:* amandus esse: *to have to be [verb]: to be necessary to be-vb.*

Note: *Ought to have:* debuit-pres. infinitive: *could have:* potuit-pres. infin.

[3] **Meaning "in order to-vb.":** answering, "*main verb-why?*" First test and write the main verb:

[1] *ut, ne-neve-Subjunc.* See Double Test 7 or 16. [*Never use Infin.*—except "*hasten to*"—with *Infin.*, preceding main verb]. Adverbial Purpose Clause.

[2] **send-noun-to:** Use *mittit-qui-Subjunc.* See Double Test 7.

Relative Purpose Clause.



# Infinitive Object Tests---continued.

- [4] **Meaning "so or such as to-vb.":** answering "With what result?"  
Usually *ita*, or *tam-Adject. -ut, ut non-Subjunc.* See Double Test 7.  
Adverbial Result Clause.  
[but sometimes loosely used for "in order to-vb." *-ut, ne, not ut non*].
- [5] **In Apposition with a noun or "this, these", etc.:**  
*Use Infinitive; or Accus. and Infin.*
- [6] **"worthy to : unworthy to: fit to: suitable to, etc.":**  
*Use qui-Subjunc.* See Double Test 7. Relative Clause of Characteristic.
- [7] **"Prepared to:"** *Use Infinitive [Complimentary] or cd-Accus. ncun-Accus. Gerundive* [-ndum, am, etc]: or *Accus. Gerund* [ndum]: **Accustomed to:** *Use Infinitive* [Complimentary.] etc.
- [8] **Parenthetical Phrases:** *ut, ne-* "so to speak," *ut ita dicam:* "not to speak of other things," *ne alia dicam:* "not to be tedious"; *ne longum sit:* "to return to the same point," *ut eodem revertar,* etc.
- [9] **Idioms:** "a man to", *is qui-Subjunc.*; "such men as to", *ii qui:* "the one to", *unus qui:* "the only one to", *solus qui,* etc. *Use qui, quae, quod with Subjunctive* [Double Test -7] in a Relative Clause of Characteristic.
- [10] **"too high to"** [comparative-*quam ut-Subjunc.-7:* or *quam qui-Subjunc.-7.* Result Clause.
- [11] *"is to-vb."* "was to-vb.", really mean "must" or Passive Periphrastic [-ndus, a, um est, erat]: [Rarely "is to" means "is able to," *potest,* etc.]
- [12] *"wait for him to-vb.":* Express by *dum, until* [wait until he]. See until 53.
- [13] *"What to do"; "Whom to see":* [Deliberative Question in Indirect Statement.] *Use Subjunctive* [or rarely Infinitive, if the Rhetorical Question originally had the Indicative instead of the usual subjunctive.]
- [14] **"very easy to-vb.":** *perfacile--tu* [factu]: Supine in Ablat. [of Respect]  
**"best to-vb.":** *optimum--tu,* etc.  
Supine in-u [Ablat.]: depending on *facilis, difficilis, horribilis, incredibilis, mirabilis,* or on the nouns, *fas, nefas, opus:*—[*cognitu, dictu, factu, natu, visu:* "to learn, say, do, etc."] **Ablative of Respect** ["easy-to-vb."]

[11]

## VERB LISTS

**Impersonal [it] Verb of Result:** *-ut, ut non, neque:* *it happens-ut, ut non* [but "it happens fortunately or unfortunately" *-bene, male-quod-indicative*]: *there is added-ut, ut non* [sometimes *quod* with Indicative, if an actually known fact], *fore* [futurum esse] [less often] *it remains, it follows, it is possible or impossible, it is a custom, right, or fact* [est] [but it remains, it follows, etc., when the *that*-clause expresses not a fact already known, but looks forward to something yet to come, take *ut, ne-Subjunctive*].

**Use *ut, ut non* [result]-Subjunctive:** For tense: **Use the same tense that you find in the English "that-clause":** or see Double Test 7 [remembering that "*verb-ed*" or "*has-verb*" may be *Perf. Subjunc.*, even in secondary sequence [Actual Result]: but "*was, were-verb-ing*" is *Imparf. Subjunctive*. [Natural Result.]

[12]

**Verbs followed by Result Clauses:** *ut, ut non-neque:* *cause, accomplish, bring it about, effect, render, [facio and its compounds]:* [2] a few impersonal [it] verbs: *it happens* [Dat.], *there is added, fore, it remains, it follows, etc.*



[13]

**Verbs followed by an Indirect Command [or Purpose] Clause: "should"**

**With Dat.:-ut, ne, neve:** *order or command* [*iubeo with Accus. and Object Infin.*]:  
*persuade* [*permit*]:

**With Accus.-ut, ne-neve:** *induce, urge or encourage, advise or warn:*

**With ab-Ablat.-ut, ne, neve:** *ask, demand, obtain one's request,* [*atain*].

*Rarely used verbs:* [1] *strive* [*nitor*], *attempt* [*temptare*], **when the subjects differ:**  
 ["*He strove that they*"-]; [2] *obtain, take care or pains, see to it that, plan, be sure or*  
*beware, contrive:whether the subjects differ or not: -ut, ne, neve-Purpose*  
**Clause-Double Test. 7.**

*Note:*With "*wish*" [*volo, velle: nolle, nolle: male, malle: cupio, cupere*]: Use the *In-*  
*finitive* [*object*] [*omitting the subject Accus. whenever the subjects of both the*  
*main verb and the verb of wishing are the same*]; or less often use the *subjunctive*  
*without ut but with ne.*

*With other verbs of wishing:* If the *subjects* of both the main verb and the verb of wish-  
 ing *differ*, use *ut, ne-Subjunc.*: but if the *subjects* are the *same*, use *Infin.*

[14]

**Verbs followed by an Indirect Statement Infinitive [with subject Accus.]**

[1] **Brain Action Verbs:** *say, [say-not, negare], think, know, perceive, inform, reply,*  
*announce, learn, etc.* [2] **Sense Action Verbs:** *feel, see, observe, hear: rejoice,*  
*grieve, etc.* [*also used with quod and indicative*]: [3] **Verbs followed by Fut.**  
**Infin.:** *hope, promise, expect, threaten, swear, etc.*

[15]

**Verbs followed by Indirect Question Subjunctive:**

*ask, demand; tell, doubt, fear, think, perceive, etc.*

[16]

**Different ways of expressing "in order that": "in order to":** [*purpose clauses.*]

[a] after "*mitto*" express "*in order to*," by *qui* [*relative clause of purpose*] and *sub-*  
*junctive.* See 7.

[b] "*in order the more* [*easily or any comparative*]"-*quo* [*facilius, etc.*]-*subjunctive.*  
 See 7.

[c] **Short phrases:** [1] *ad-Accus. Noun-Accus. Gerundive* [-*ndum, -ndam, -ndes*]:  
 or if no noun: *ad-Accus. Gerund* [-*ndum*].

or [2] *causa-following Gen. Noun-Gen. Gerundive* [-*ndi, -dae, -ndorum*]  
 or if no noun: *Gen. Gerund.* [-*ndi*]-*causa.*

[d] *After verb of motion* [*venire, convenire, conlocare, mittere*]: express "*in order to*"  
 by *supine* [*matum*].

[e] *After see to, cure, give over, dare, tradere, mandare; surrender, concedere;*  
*leave, relinquere; undertake, suscipere; contract for, locare:*  
 express purpose by *Accus. Fut. Part. Pass. [Gerundive], -ndum,*  
*etc., modifying the Accus. Object of the Main Verb.*

[f] *Rarely:*"*in order that no one:*" *ne quis:* "*that no-noun*"; *ne ullus:* "*in order that-*  
*nothing;*" *ne quid:* *that-never, ne-umquam* [but "*so that no one*"  
*[ut nemo], nothing [ut nihil], no [ut nullus], never [ut numquam].*

[g] "*in order; or so that there*"-*ubi-Subjunc.* See 7.

"*in order, or so that thither*"-*quo-Subjunctive, 7.*

"*in order, or so that thence*"-*unde-Subjunctive 7.*

[17]

**Rules for Gender of Nouns** [not applicable if noun is obviously a man or woman, Masculine or Feminine.]

**1st Declension-a: Feminine** except names of men [*agricola, nauta*]; *rivers, winds, months*-Masc.

**2nd Declension-us** [*vir, puer*]: **Masculine** except *vulgus, vulgi*-neut. [*crowd*]; *pelagus*-neut. [*sea*]; *humus*-Fem. [*ground*]; *countries, islands, towns, trees*-Fem. **Don't confuse** *vir, viri, viri* [*man*], with *vis, vis, vires* [*viris*], **strength**.

**2nd Declension: -um: -a** [plural] **Neuter**.

**4th Declension-us: Masc.** except *domus* [*home*], *manus* [*hand*], *tribus, Idus* [*Ides*]. *and trees*-Fem.: *porticus, colonnade*, -Fem.

**-u: Neut.** [*cornu, genu*].

**5th Declension-long-es: Feminine** except *dies*-Masc. but sometimes Fem Sing. [*constituta die*].

### 3rd Declension:

#### Masculines:

**long-os: Masc.** [*Oscar*]-----except *os oris* [*mouth*] *ora* [*face*]-neut.: short *os ossis* [*bone*], neut.

**short-or, -er Masc.** [*like puer, vir*] except *arbor* [*tree*] -Fem: *cor cordis* [*heart*]-neut.: *aequor* [*sea*]-neut.: *iter, itineris* [*march, road*]-neut.: *uber* [*breast*]-neut.

**short-es, -ex: Masc.** [*Esau*]-----except *seges, segitis* [*crop, corn-field*]-Fem.: but *long es*-Fem.

**-nis, quis: Masc.** *ignis* [*fire*], *sanguis* [*blood*].

**Feminines: All 3rd Declension Nominatives with long vowels except long-os** are Fem. [*long or tall women*].

**long-o: Fem.** [especially-*do, -go, -io: abstract and collective nouns* [*multitudo*]: except *ordo* [*rank*]. Masc.:

*cardo* [*hinge*] Masc.: *sermo*, [*speech*] Masc: *leo* [*lion*] Masc.: *turbo* [*storm*] Masc.

**long-as: Fem.** except *fas* [*right*], *nefas* [*crime*]-Neut indeclinable.

**long-es: Fem.** except *pēs* [*foot*], *aries* [*ram*], *paries* [*wall*]-Masc.: but *short-es, -ex-masc.*

**long-us: Fem.** except *ius, iuris* [*right*], *rus, ruris* [*country*]-Neut.: but *short-us- Neut.*

**short-is, -ys: Fem.** [*Isabel*] except nouns in *-nis and -quis-Masc.*; also Masc. are-a [*stone*], *lapis*, [*starting on a hill*], *collis*, [*rolling in a circle*] *orbis*, [*for a month*] *mensis*, [*hitting a sword*] *ensis*- Masc.: rarely *pulvis* [*dust*], *fascis* [*bundle*] *piscis* [*fish*] *postis*, [*post*], *axis* [*axle*.] -Masc.

**-X: Fem. Pax, Goddess of Peace:** but-*ex: Masc. vertex* [*summit*], *latex* [*fluid*], *grex* [*flock*]-Masc.

**-s [preceded by a consonant] and laus [praise]: Fem.**, except *pons*, a bridge and *mons*, a mountain: *dens*, a tooth, and *fons*, a fountain,-Masc.

#### Neuters:

**short-us: neuter** [*United States-Neut.*] except *pecus, pecudis* [*sheep*]-Fem., but *pecus, pecoris* [*cattle*]-Neut.

**C-[i]-T-[y]-L-[a]-N-E-ar,-ur: Neut.**, except *sol* [*sun*]: *sal* [*salt*]: Masc. *vultur* [*vulture*] Masc.

## HOW TO WRITE A LATIN SENTENCE: With Applied Grammar.

[21]

[A] **Conjunction** [if any]: See Latin Conjunctions, 53.Note:—*Enim* [for], *autem* [moreover], *quidem* [certainly], *vero* [but], *quoque* [also], *igitur* [therefore] are *postpositive* [never the first word].

[22]

**Relative: Who, which, whose, whom** [sometimes what, as, that]: **not used in a question** either Direct with a question mark: or Indirect [after ask, tell, etc.][1] *What is the Gender and number of its antecedent?* 17[or rarely the gender and number of the *predicate noun* [if any within the Relative Clause itself?]The Relative will be the *same gender and number as its antecedent*: [or Predicate Noun][2] *How is the relative used within its own clause?* [as subject, object, etc.]

This will give you the case of the Relative.

**V ho, which, whose, whom:** *qui, quae, quod: cuius, cui: qui, quae, quae.***Quem, quos:** *whom, which* [-noun Rel. modifies, if any.]After period or semicolon: "*this or these*"; or "*the man-whom; those-whom.*"**Cuius, quorum:** *whose* [-noun Rel. modifies, if any]: or "*noun-of whom, of which*"; or "*of which-noun.*"**Cui:** *to or for whom or which* [-noun Rel. modifies [if any].**Quae:** [1] *[the things]-which* [as Subj. or Object].[2] After period or semicolon: "*these things,*" or "*the things-which.*"[3] **What or which-noun Interr.** modifies, if any: Interr. Adject. spelled like the relative: For mood, see Interr. 25**Quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque:** *whoever, whichever, whatever.*  
For mood, see 54.**Quisquis, quicquid or quidquid: quoquo:** *whoever, whichever, whatever.*  
For Mood see 54.

[23]

**Mood in Relative Clauses:**Is the Antecedent: [1] **a definite or particular** [person or thing]: [Indic.] or[2] **Indefinite, Negative, or Interrogative?** [Subjunc.]Use Indicative: depending on **definite or particular antecedent**—, Additional [Ad-jectival] Relative Clause: [Tense sequence depends on main verb]:  
depending on a **definite or particular antecedent** but *indirectly dependent on a mental or sense action verb* [or "*He or they said*" supplied]. Additional Relative Clause with subjunctive because *Dependent Clause in Indirect Statement* [or Implied Indirect Statement [with "*He or they said*" supplied].or depending on a **definite or particular antecedent** but *indirectly dependent on a subjunctive or on an infinitive*, equivalent to a subjunctive [Object or Subject Infin.]  
Additional Relative Clause with *Subjunctive by Attraction*.**Attraction:** *Roma quae urbs* [-urbs is in apposition with Roma]. An antecedent which is itself in apposition is attracted into the relative clause:[2] **Superlative adjectives** [-issimus, a, um] or unus, solus, agreeing with the antecedent, are often attracted into a relative clause:[3] A relative, used as subject of est, sunt, etc., often *by attraction*, agrees with the predicate noun instead of with the antecedent.



**Mood in Relative Clauses---continued.**

Use *Subjunctive*: same tense as in English, or see Double Test 7.

- [1] **Depending on Indefinite Antecedent** [often omitted]: *sunt qui*—There are some who: *unus*-one *solus*-the only one or thing: **Adjectival Relative Clause of Characteristic**. [Depending also on *est quod*-there are grounds why: *non nullus*-some: *multi*-many: *quidam*-a certain one: *ullus*-any: *non quisquam*, *quicquam*: not anyone or anything: *is*, *ea*, *id* when meaning *the man to*; *such men as to*-vb., etc. [All these except *sunt qui*, *unus* and *solus* are also used with Additional Relative Clause [Indicative], depending on the shade of meaning].
- [2] depending on a **Negative Antecedent** [*nemo*, *nullus*, no one: *nihil*-nothing which *nihil est quod*: *nihil est causae quod*: there is no reason why: or a virtual negative-*vix*, scarcely: *cegre*, with difficulty]. Adjective Relative Clause of Characteristic.
- [3] depending on **Interrogative Antecedent** [*Quis est qui*, who is there who? *Quid est quod*, *quae causa est quod*, *quid est causae quod*, *quae causa est quod* ["or qua re or cur"] What is the reason that? or why is it that?]
- [4] depending on the **adjectives**: *dignus*, worthy-to-vb.: *indignus*, unworthy to-vb.: *aptus*, fit to-vb.: *idoneus*, suitable to-vb.: **Relative Clause of Characteristic [or Purpose]**.
- [5] **Used with mittit, etc.**: in order to-vb. or in order that-he, they-should-vb. Relative Clause of Purpose, depending on antecedent: Tense sequence depends on main verb.

**Rare Uses:**

depending on antecedent and meaning "*so or such as to*; or *so that-he they*":

Relative Clause of Result [often difficult to distinguish from characteristic clause and then best called characteristic clause] **Quam qui**, depending on comparative [-ior -"*than so as to*-vb. or *than so that-he, they*".] Relative Clause of Result, depending on any antecedent [-] and meaning "*since-he, they*" [*qui*, *ut qui*, *utpote qui*, *quippe qui*] Relative Clause of Cause.

depending on any antecedent and meaning "*although-he, they*": Relative Clause of Concession,

depending on antecedent and meaning *whoever, whatever* [*qui*, *quicumque*, *quae-cumque*, *quodcumque*, *quisquis*, *quicquid*]: *Conditional Relative Sentence* with any of the constructions of conditions [either particular or general. [See 54]

Usually a General Conditional Relative Clause: *Indicative Perfect translated as if Present*: and *Pluperfect*, as *if Past*.

[24]

[A] **INTERROGATIVES:** *Interr. Pronoun:* **quis, quid:** *cuius, cui: qui, quae, quae.*  
*Interr. Adject.:* **qui, quae, quod, etc.,** like *Relative.*

Translate: *Interr.-with noun it modifies* [if any]:

**Quis:** *who: quid, what*-[as Subj. or Object]. [2] rarely "why".

**Cuius, quorum:** *whose-noun it modifies; or of what-noun; of which-noun?*

**Cui:** *to or for whom: or to or for what-noun.*

**Quem, quos:** *whom or* [2] *what-noun* [as object.]

**Uter, utra, utrum:** *which* [of two]; *or what-noun.*

**What: quid or quae [quod]:**

[1] Does **what** follow a verb of "*brain or sense action*" [ask, find out, tell, know, etc.]; meaning, **What is or was it that-subject-verb?** [Use **quid**-Indirect Question Subjunctive].

[2] Does **what** follow some other verb [*act of mental action*, "give, do," etc.] meaning "**the things or thing which**"? [Use **quae** [or **quod**]; *Relative with Indicative in Additional Relative Clause.*]

**Contrary -to what:** *contra-ac* [or *quam*]-Indic. [Clause of Comparison.]

**What sort of:** *qualis, -e* -noun *Interr. modifies:*

Introduce a simple question by **-ne** [attached to first and emphatic word] or [expecting an affirmative answer [yes] **nonne** or [expecting a negative answer] [no] **num.**

Introduce an alternative question by: **utrum, -ne** [or] **an, annon** [*necne, indirect question*] :

**Whether, num, ne** [or in a double question: *whether-or: utrum*]. or [an] or **not, necne**-[but in a direct question, use *annon*], **await** [to see] **whether, expecto si** **whither, quo, how, quo modo, quem ad modum, how-Adject. or Adverb, quam-Adjective or Adverb, how long, quam diu, quo usque, how great, how large, how much, quantus, a, um, how greatly, quantopere, how many, quot** [indclinable], **how often, quotiens, when, quando, ubi, whence, unde, where, ubi, why, qua re, quem ob rem, qua de causa.**

Note: **haud scio an: nescio an:** "*probably*"; **nescio quis: someone: nescio quo modo; nescio quo pacto: somehow: nescio quando: at some time.**

**Si quis:** *if any-noun; or if anyone; or whoever: si quid: if any-noun; or if anything; or whatever.*

**Ne quis:** *in order that-no one: ne quid: in order that-nothing.*

After **si, nisi, ne, num-quid** and **quid** mean **any or anyone or anything.**

An Indirect Question may often be best translated by an English abstract noun. **Quid differat, the difference, quae causae sit, the cause, quantum sit periculum, the extent of the danger, unde bellum ortum sit, the origin of the war, quo in loco res sit, the position of affairs.**



[25]

**Interrogative Clauses: Mood:**

**Indicative:** Direct [real] Question [*followed by question mark*].

Rarely, a Rhetorical Question [often in First Person—"I or we"] and asked only for effect.

**Subjunctive:** Indirect Question Subjunctive [Object Noun Clause]: without a question mark: subjunctive translated like Indicative [or rarely: "would, should: will, shall,"] *if Deliberative Subjunctive Question*] depending on ask, tell, know, think, perceive, doubt, fear, etc.] **For unusual reasons for tense**, see below 26.

[2] **Deliberative Subjunctive Question:** [*with question mark*]:

"Should-subject-verb?"

or "*Is or was-subject-to-vb.*" used either as a Direct Deliberative Question or as a Deliberative Question in Indirect Statement, depending on "say, think," etc.; not on ask, etc.

Note: *Nulla causa est cur*, [*qua re*, *quin*]: *non est cur*:

There is no reason why: Deliberative Subjunctive Question, used in a noun clause as predicate noun.

**Infinitive:** Rhetorical question in Indirect Discourse: depending on say, think, etc., [not on ask, etc.]: but Indirect Question Subjunctives and [Deliberative Subjunctive Questions remain Subjunctive [not Infin.] in Indirect Statement.

[26]

**Tense of Indirect Question Subjunctive: or of [quin clauses**

**after "not doubt"]:**

**Pres. or Imperf.:** depending on [-], in *Primary or Secondary Sequence*.

[1] action *going on at the same time* as the leading verb:

[translated like Indicative—"was, were verb-ing"]

[2] sometimes: action *future to the time of the leading verb*:

[translated "would, should,: will, shall"].

**Perf. or Pluperf.:** depending on [-], in *Primary or Secondary Sequence*.

action *completed before* the time of the leading verb.

**Active Periphrastic:** [-urus sim; esset]: Primary or secondary sequence and *action future to the time of the leading verb* [translated "*was or were going to-vb.: is or are going to-vb.: intends to*, etc."] [This construction is also common after non dubito-quin to express action future to the time of the main verb].

See Combined Test, 9.

[27]

**[1] SUBJECT NOMINATIVE** [followed by its modifiers and Adject. Rel. Clauses].Tell [1] the *principal parts* and [2] the *declension* of **all nouns**.If 3rd Declension: Is it an *I-stem noun*? **28.****He, himself-ipse: they, themselves, ipsi.****The one---the other: alter---alter: One---another: alius---alius.****Some---others: alii---alii:****One [seeks] one thing, another, another [thing]: Alius aliud.**

[28]

**Rules for i-stems [3rd Declension]: Gen. Plur.-ium: Accus. Plur, long-is or es: Neut.****Plur. -ia.****[1] Nouns ending in short-is or long-es, not increasing in length in Gen.** [navis, nubes].**[2] One syllable nouns in -s or -x preceded by a consonant** [pons, arx: also nox, nix, vis.]**[3] More than one syllable, in -ns, -rs** [cliens, cohors].**[4] Neuters in -e, -al, -ar** [Ablative Sing. long-i not -e]: mare, animal [Plur. maria, animalia.]**[5] Third Declension Adjectives except comparatives** [Ablat. Sing. long-i] and **Present Participles Active** [amans, amans: amantis: amantes, amantia: amantium].

[Plus though comparative, has Gen. Plur. plurium, but Nom. Neut. plura].

[29]

**Adjectives:** For comparative ["more"], or superlative ["most"]; see **30, 31.**Tell the *Gender* of the noun which the *Adjective* modifies: see **17.***Principal parts and declension of the Adjective.***If Adjective agrees with two nouns:**If *Attributive Adjective*: it usually agrees with the nearest.If *Predicate Adjective*: it is plural and Masc. [if persons]: Neut [if things, or persons and things].

[30]

**Comparative Adjectives:****"more, too,-er"** [higher]: Comparative Adjective.

[altior, altius: altioris, altioris; altiores, altiora.]

often with preceding Ablat. [of Measure of Difference]: "[by]-ten feet taller"- and with following Ablat. [of Comparison]: **"than-a noun"**: or quam [with same case as that of the word with which comparison is made.]

After plus, minus, amplius, longius: omit quam: but use same case as that of the word with which comparison is made [or use Ablative].

**"too-adjective-to-vb.":** quam ut [or qui]-Subjunc. of Result [larger-than-that].**"the more-Adjective—the more-Adjective":** quo [Comp.]—eo [Comp.]: or quanto-Comp.—tanto-Comp.

Adjectives ending in-us preceded by a vowel [idone-us], participles, and often compound Adjectives: use magis [more], maxime [most]: magis idoneus, maxime idoneus, etc.

[31]

**Superlative Adjectives:****"most, very-Adject.-est"** [highest]: Superlative Adjective [altissimus, a, um.]**"as-Adject.-as possible":** quam [potuit understood]-Superlative Adjective.**"as soon as possible":** quam primum: **All the noblest:** "nobilissimus quisque.**"Every single one":** unus quisque, etc.

[32]

**Order of Adject.:** often *noun-Adject.:* *noun-Gen.:* or *Gen. noun:* but *Adject.-noun-Gen. Prep.-Adject.-Noun* [but often *Adject.-Prep.-Noun*].

*Adjectives which precede noun:* *this* [is, hic] *that* [is, ille, iste] *same* [idem]: [*unus-duo: omnis, totus, pauci, multus, non nullus* [some], *aliquis, ullus, nullus: other* [alius], *another* [alter]: *magnus, etc.:* *ulterior, ceterior, inferior* [but my, your, his, etc., follow nouns.]

[33]

Note:—Superlatives: "*the highest* [part of the] *hill*": "*the top* [of the] *hill*", *summus mons: all* [of the] *men*", *omnes viri: "all of the city"*, *tota urbs: "the rest* [of the] *captives*", *reliqui captivi: "in the middle* [of the] *hill,*" halfway up the hill [*in colle medio*] "*the end of the ditch*", *extrema fossa: "the first men," primi viri, etc.:*

**one of, two of** [cardinal numbers except *milia*]-e, ex, de-*ablative:* *Milia* with Genitive.

**certain of-quidam-ex** or *de-Ablat.:*

"*part of us*": [pars nostrum [partitive] but "*mindful of us*" [memor nostri] [objective Gen.]]

[34]

**Adjectives used with Genitive, Dative and Ablative:**

**GENITIVES WHEN DEPENDING ON ADJECTIVES:** translated "**for or in, etc.**"

[1] **Objective Gen. with adjectives:** *desirous* [of], *conscious* [of], or *ignorant* [of]; *skilled* or *unskilled* [in]; *mindful* [of] or *unmindful* [of]; *sharing* [in] [particeps], or *without a share in*, *free from* [expers]; [expers with subjective Gen.]: *ruling over* [potens] or *weak* [in]; *guilty* [of] or *innocent* [of]: *Participles in-ns, ntis*:

[2] **Subjective Gen. with Adjectives:** *like* or *unlike* [also used with Dat.]: *equal* [to] [par] or *unequal*: [to]: *near* [proprius-also with Accus, or ad-Acc.] *opposite:* *common* [to]: *full* [of] [plenus, l] or *destitute of*, [inops, egenus].

*Partitive Genitive used with neuter Adjectives* [*multum, plerumque, plurimum, amplius, plus, paulum, minus, minimum, tantum, quantum, nihil, quid, quod, etc.*]

**Datives with Adjectives:**

[*near-finitimus, proximus; fit, suitable* [idoneus, aptus], *useful, friendly, pleasing, like* [equal-par] and their opposites; *obviam* [to meet; in the way for.]

**Indirect Object** [to] or **Purpose** [for the purpose of.]

**Ablatives with Adjectives:**

*dignus, worthy of, indignus, unworthy of*, [Ablat. of Respect]: *contentus, satisfied with, fretus, relying on, innixus, leaning on* [Ablat. of Means], *plenus, full of, offertus, crowded with, etc.* [Ablat. of Means.]

**Opus, usus, need** [Ablat. of Separation]: **Liber, free from, vacuus, empty of**, *etc.* [Ablat. of Separation].

[36]

**PARTICIPLES NOMINATIVE, [or other cases]:** preceded by their Prepositional Phrases-Object Accus.-Object Infinitives-Adverbs, etc.

**Does the Participle follow an English Preposition?**

"ing" [1] *Following an English preposition:* [for purpose of-ad.]

[a] *If used with an English Object:*

Use gerundive, modifying English object: [amandus, a, um].  
[except Genitive or Ablative, which may be used either with Gerundive modifying the Genitive or Ablative Noun; or with Genitive or Ablative Gerund with Accusative Object [and without a Latin preposition].

[b] *If used without an English Object:*

Use gerund: [amandi, -ndo, -ndum, -ndo.]

[c] following "from"; See 5

[2] *Not following an English preposition.*

[a] Is the "verb-ing" the same time as [main verb]?

or completed before [main verb]?

Same time: — Pres. [Amans amans] [amantis amantis] [amantes, amantia]  
[iens, iens: euntis, etc.,-"going"]

Completed before: Perf. [Fourth Principal part-amatus, a, um]

[b] "Who or What—was, were—verb-ing?"

[Answer is noun participle modifies]

[c] Use same gender, number and case as noun participle modifies.

*Ratus*, thinking; *solitus*, being accustomed, *veritus*, fearing; *arbitratus*, thinking; *fisus*, trusting; *ausus*, daring; *secutus*, following; are used where in English we use a Present Participle.

Note:—After "Not let pass [without-quin]: not delay-verb-ing: just missed [paulum afuit]; came near [multum non afuit]; cannot help [facere non potest]: use quin-subjunctive: cease-desistere-Infin: not stop, interrupt--vb-ing; intermittere, -quin-subjunctive: See Double Test. 7

[b] After "see to" [curare]: give over: [dare] surrender [concedere]: leave [relinquere]: etc.,-the-verb-ing: use Accus Object modified by the Gerundive [amandum, am, os].



## II "having—[verb]:

- [1] *If Latin verb is deponent. [If not deponent: See 2 below].*  
 [a] Use Perfect Pass. Participle [profectus, a um]. Fourth Principal Part.  
 [b] "Who or What—having [verb] ?"  
 Answer is noun participle modifies.  
 [c] Write Participle in the same gender, number and case as noun participle modifies.
- [2] *If Latin verb is not deponent.*  
 Is the object of participle the same person or thing as object [or any other noun] of the main clause?  
*If not: Change to Perfect participle passive and use Ablative Absolute [amato, a, o, is.] Fourth Principal Part.*  
 [Ablative] noun—having been—verb [abl.], enclosing phrases [if any].  
*If so: Use Perfect Passive Participle, modifying this noun, used as object, etc., of main clause [amatum,-am-um].*

**Ablative Absolute:** Perfect Passive Participle or Present Active Participle [2] in Ablative case modifying [Ablative noun]: [3] used in Ablative Absolute Construction: [4] expressing [1] **Time** [*when, after, while*-Pres.] [2] **Cause** [*since, because*]: [3] **Attendant Circumstance** [*with or without* [non]]; usually a Present Participle, if not clearly expressing time-while: [4] **Condition** [*if, unless*]: [5] **Concession** [*although*]: [6] **Means** [*by*]: [7] **Manner** [*with or without* [non]], answering the question "how". Note: Ablative Absolutes do not depend on any word but the Ablative Participle modifies the Ablative Noun. Note: Since the *Ablative Absolute*, though literally passive, is often translated as *if it were a Nominative Participle Active* ["having-vb.-Ablat. noun"], the English translation of Ablat. Absolute, but never the Latin, modifies a noun.

III. **having been** [verb]: [or when, since, although, if—verb, -ed].

- [a] Use Perfect Pass. Participle [amatus, a um]: Fourth Prin. Part.  
 [b] "Who or What—having been [verb]?" Answer is noun participle modifies.  
 [c] Write Participle in same gender, number and case as noun participle modifies.



[37]

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES: Ablatives: Adverbial Accusatives, etc.

Prepositions with ablative:

Ab [a], cum, coram, de:—prae, pro, sine, ex or e.

With accusative:

ante, apud, ad, adversum:—circum, eis, ob, trans, secundum;—

post, prope, per:—and all in -a and -ter.

Adverbial Accusatives: without a Latin Preposition.

[a] FOR: DURING: depending on main verb.

[1] *annum, diem, noctem, tempus* or name of time: **Accus. of Duration of Time.**[2] *mille, milia, pedes, passus* or name of space: **Accusative of Extent of Space.**[b] TO: *Romam, [towns, small islands], domum, rus*: **Accus. of Place to Which.**[c] Like an Adverb: Neuter Pronoun or Adjective: [*plurimum, multum, quid why*]; also[*bonam partem, [in a great measure]; maiorem partem, [for the greater part]; nihil [not at all]; id temporis, [at that time].*]*dextrum* [on the right]; *laevum* [on the left]: *quod si, [but if], etc.*

Ablatives without a Latin Preposition.

*die, nocte, tempore, anno*—[Sing.]—"in, on, at": [Plur.]—"within-noun" [Ablat. of time.]*Roma, [towns, small islands], ruri, loco, parte, partibus,* nouns modified by *toto, totis*;—"at, in"-noun [Place where] [2] *from*,-noun [Place whence] without a Latin preposition.*Romae* [1st Declen.], *Corinthi*, [2nd Declen.], *domi*, [names of cities, towns and small islands]: "in, at",-Locative Case: [though spelled like the Gen. Singular in the first and second declension, but in the third Declen. like the Ablat. Sing.] *Put nouns in Apposition with Locative in the Ablative:*

Prepositional Phrases;

ab [1] from; [2] by; [3] in-on: a *fronte* [front]; a *tergo* [rear]; ab *novissimo agmine*, [rear]; a *dextra, sinistra* [right, left]; ab *parte, latere* [side]-in, on. [4] with towns "from the vicinity of"; ad [1] to [2] with *gerund* or *gerundive*-for [the purpose of]; [3] at, near; [4] with numerals, about; [5] with towns in the vicinity of; apud [1] at, near; [2] among; [3] before : *causa, gratia* [1] for the purpose of, for the sake of [preceded by possessive Gen.]; de [1] from; [2] concerning, about; in [1] with ablat. "in"; [2] with *Accus.*, into; [3] against; [4] among; inter [1] between; [2] among; [3] within; [4] *inter se*, to each other; ob [1] on account of; [2] before, *prae*; [1] before; [2] in comparison with; [3] for; per; [1] through; [2] by pro; [1] before; [2] in behalf of, for the sake of, *propter*; [1] on account of; [2] near, *sub*; [1] under; [2] about, close to; super [1] *Accus.* -above, over; [2] upon; [3] *Ablat.*-about.

For Prepositions used with Ablative or Dative, see "How to Translate a Latin Sentence", 63 or 60.

Note:—To determine whether a preposition, following a verb should be expressed by a separate Latin preposition: or really is a part of the Latin verb:—Turn the English verb into the Passive: if the preposition still remains attached to the verb, one may be sure that the two words form one transitive verb.

Ex.: "He waits for his brother." "His brother is waited for." [expecto].

[38]

**DATES:****The Calends** [Kalendis [Martii, etc.]]—are the first of any month.**The Nones** [Nonis [Martii, etc.]]—On March, July, Oct., May; the Nones fell on the seventh day [other months—5th].**The Ides:** [Idibus [Martii, etc.]]—And the Ides on the fifteenth [other months—13th].[1] **On the 1st**—Kalendis [month in Ablat.]:**Other dates before the Nones: Or before the 5th [or 7th of March, July, Oct., May]**  
—ante diem—date in Accus. [Subtract the English date from the 5th [or 7th of March, etc.] and add one]—Nonas—Accus. of the month: [or abbreviated: a. d.—date—Non.—accus. of month] except**On the 4th [or 6th of March, July, Oct., May]:** pridie Nonas [month in accus.][2] **On the 5th [or 7th of March, July, Oct., May]:** Nonis [month in Albat.]**Other dates before the Ides: or before the 13th [or 15th of March, July, Oct., May]**  
—ante diem—date in Accus. [Subtract the English date from the 13th [or the 15th of March, etc. and add one]—Idus—Accus. of month: [or abbreviated, a. d.—date—Id.—Accus. of month.] except**On the 12th [or 14th of March, July, Oct., May:]** pridie Idus month in accus.]  
[Idus—4th Declen.]: accus. plural. ][3] **On the 13th [or 15th of March, July, Oct., May]:** Idibus [month in Ablat.]**[4] Other dates before the Calends [or before the 1st]**—ante diem—date in Accus  
[Subtract the English date from the number of days in the preceding month. and add two]—Kalendas—Accus. of next month: [or abbreviated, A. D.—date—Kal.—Accus. of month] except**On the 31st**—pridie Kalendas [accus. of next month].

[39]

**Indirect Object:** Dative—"to; for; for the benefit or injury of:"**For -THE PURPOSE OF: [or AS: [auxillo, subsidio, praesidio, impedimento; usui, curae, saluti, castris, receptui, etc.]**But after verbs of motion express **to** by *ad* with *Accusative*.

## OBJECT ACCUSATIVE: first asking:

Unless a Passive Verb, should the English verb or its Latin equivalent be used with some case other than Accusative?

## [1] With Dative:

with *est sunt*, **belongs to-**:or*Dat.* [as subject]-*has, had* [as if *habet*]-*Nom. noun* [as if object] [*Dat. of Possessor.*]

as English object [Latin indirect object of intransitive verbs.]

[a] *favor, help*, [laedo-accus.] *injure, please, displease, trust, distrust, command*, [impero, not iubeo-accus.] *obey, serve, resist, indulge, spare, pardon, envy, threaten, be angry, believe, persuade, yield, and the like, also studeo* [desire], *permitto, licet*: [heal, marry].

[b] With many verbs compounded with the prepositions: *ad, ante, con; de, in, circum, inter; ob, post, prae; pro, sub, super*, [occurro, meet.] [but trans.-accus.] *bene, male, satis* with *facio, dico.*

Often these compounds are used with *both Accus. and Dat.* or even with *Accus. alone*: especially compounds of *eo, go, adgredior, di: convenire, convocare, interficio, oppugnare; Verbs of motion, etc., [eo, go, venio, sto]* with *ad, circum, in, praeter, sub* with *Accus., not Dat.*]

[c] **from** with verbs compounded with *ab, de, ex*, [rarely *ad*]

Note: *luare*, aid, help-Accus.: *laedere*, injure-Accus.: *iubeo*, order, Accus.: *delectare*, please, Accus.: *offendo*, offend, Accus.: *temperare*, restrain, Dat.: *probo*, approve, Dat.: *praesto*, excel, Dat.

## [2] With Ablative:

[1] **Utor** [*uti, usus*, "use"]: **Potior** [get possession of]: **Fruor** [enjoy]; **Fungor**, [perform]: **Vescor** [feed on, eat:] and some of their compounds.

**Ablative of Means**: [*utor, serve myself by*].

[2] **lack** [*careo*]: **Albat. of Separation: There is need of**: [*opus est, usus est*]: -means, **want**, [geoe], **free from** [*libero*]: **deprive of** [*deicio*]. **Ablat. of Separation.**

[3] **fill with** [*compleo, etc.*] **Means**

[4] **buy** [*for*] **or sell** [*for*] **or exchange** [*for*] [*muto, fine* [*damno*]: **Ablative of Price** [often with *pretio* supplied.]

[5] **condemn for** [*damno*]: **Ablat. of Penalty.**

## [3] With Genitive:

[1] With *est, sunt, erat, esse*: "*It belongs to-is the part or duty of-noun*". Predicate Genitive of Possessor [or Description], modifying the subject.

[2] Genitive, usually Objective, used as the English Object of

[1] **remember, forget, remind**-acc.-of-Objective Gen.

[2] **potior, -get possession of**: Objective Gen. or Ablat. of means.

[3] **Impersonal [it] verbs: miseret**, "*It pities-him* [acc.]-of-Objective Gen.: or "*He pities, etc.*"; *Paenitet* [it repents], *piget, pudet, taedet, etc.*; [b] *interest, refert*, "*-it concerns-the*, or "*it is for the interest of*"-Subjective Gen.-*greatly* [*magni, etc.*] Gen. of Indefinite Value [but the ablatives *mea, tua, sua* are used instead of the Genitives *mei, etc.*]

[4] **pity, misereor-miseresco**, -Objective Gen.

[5] **accuse, condemn, acquit**-Gen. of Charge [or rarely of penalty-*capitis, "to death", pecuniae, etc.*].

[6] **estimate, value** [*facio, pendo, habeo-tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris*]: "*so highly, etc.*": Gen. of Indefinite Value.

[7] **fill** [*compleo*], **need** [*indigeo*]-Subjective Gen. [or Ablat. of Separation



[4] **With Predicate Nominative** [Noun or Adjective, agreeing with the subject:] [with *est, sunt, erat, erit, fuit, etc.*: seem [videntur]: become [fit]: is informed [certior fit]: and many passive verbs.

Except: Do not use a 3rd Declension Adjective as a Predicate Nominative.

Ex.: "*It is wise*" [3rd Declension] should be written: "*It is -of wisdom*": Predicate Genitive or Ablative of Description.

If a Predicate Adjective agrees with a compound subject: the Adjective is plural—and Masc. [if persons]: Neut. [if things, or persons and things],

[5] **With Two Accusatives:**

depending on a verb compounded with TRANS—

[1] **Direct Object** and [2] **Secondary Object.**

depending on "**name, choose, appoint, make, render, esteem, show, elect, offer, etc.**": "*chose him [to be] king.*"

[1] **Direct Object** and [2] **Predicate Accusative** [Appositives].

depending on **ask, [rogo], demand, teach [doceo], conceal [celo].**

[1] **Direct Object** and [2] **Secondary Object.** [Never Appositives],

**himself or themselves: se** [referring either to the subject of the same clause or of preceding clause, but if se would be ambiguous, use *ipsum, ipsos*.]

**him [eum] or them [eos]:** [not referring to the subject.]

**his or their** [when referring to the subject] **suus, sua, suum** [but when referring from the dependent clause to the subject of the main clause, if the meaning would be doubtful, use **ipsius, ipsorum.**]

**his or their** [not referring to the subject]: **eius, eorum.**

[41]

**Participles Accusative**, preceded by their Prep. Phrase-Object-Object Infin-Adverbs, etc.

See **Participles Nominative, 36.**

Note:—"Who, which; or when, since, although, if, etc.-clauses, whenever the subject is "*he or they*" [or the same as the Object Accusative] and the verb passive [or even when active if the verb is deponent] may be expressed by **Perfect Participle Passive**, or in the usual way.

[42]

**Infinitive Object or Compliment: Is the English Verb followed by an English Infinitive [to-vb.]?**

**If not:** see Adverbs below, 43.

**If so:** see 10.

[43]

**ADVERBS** [non]-ly [1] often *neuter Accus. of Adject.* [multum, facile, quid [why], facilius ["more easily"], etc. [or rarely Ablat. Sing.]

[2] 1st and 2nd Declen. Adject. adds *long-e* to the stem [*carus-care*].

[3] 3rd Declen. Adject. drops from Genitive and add *-ter* or *-er* [-nt-er].

[4] sometimes expressed in Latin by adjectives: ["*He gladly-He-glad-laetus.*"]

[44]

**VERB:** [preceded by Adverbs [non] [if any]; first testing,[1] What mood does the English conjunction, relativ  
[or its Latin equivalent] require?

[2] What tense?

[3] Tell the principal parts and conjugation and write verb. See 45

**For Irregular Principal Parts of Verbs: See D 'Ooge 267, : A. and G. 209.**

[45]

*If Indicative:**Pres:* 1st. conjugation-**a**; 2nd.-**e**; 3rd. and 4th.-**i** [unt.] Added to 1st Prin. Part.*Future:* 1st. and 2nd.-**abo**, [ebo], abis, [ebis], etc.; 3rd. and 4th.-**am**, es, et.*Imperf.:* "*was, were-verb-ing*"; would, kept, began to-**vb**"; 1st Prin. Part.-  
[1] -**abat**; [2] -**ebat**; [3] -**ebat**; [4] -**iebat**: Usually express a past tense by the Per-  
fect, not by the Imperf.*Perf.:* [1] "*verb-ed*"; [2] "*has, have-verb-ed* [or Pass. "*was, were verb-ed*."]"]Use 3rd Prin. Part., adding -**it**, *erunt*: Pass. -**amatus**, a, um est, sunt, etc.*Pluperf.:* "*had-vb.*"; 3rd Prin. Part., adding -**erat**, *erant*: Pass. **amatus erat**, *erant*.*Fut. Perf.:* "*shall have-vb.*"; 3rd Prin. Part., adding -**erit**, *erint*: Pass. **amatus**, a,  
um erit, *erunt*.*If Subjunctive:**Present:* 1st. conjugation-**e**; 2nd., 3rd., 4th.-**a**.*Imperf.:* Write present infinitive -**m** [second prin. part] [**amare-m**].

If Deponent: Change pass. infin. to the missing act. infin.

proficisci-profiscere-tur.

*Perfect:* Active: like Fut. Perf. Indic., except *erim* [not *ero*] *eris*, *erit*.Passive: Perf. Pass. Participle -**sim**, *sis* [last prin. part] [**amatus sim**].*Pluperf.:* Active: Write the Perf. Infin.-**m** [3rd. prin. part -**sse-m**]. [**amavissem**].Passive: Write the Perf. Pass. Infin. -**m** [4th. prin. part-**esse-m**] [**amatus essem**].

[46]

**"is going to, intends to, is likely to, is about to-vb."****Active Periphrastic:** [*ama-turus*, a, um est, sunt, erat, etc.]

[47]

**"had to, has to, must, ought to": Passive Periphrastic Conjugation:**[a] change English Active to *Passive*—*has to be, must be*,[b] using English *Object* of Active as *Subject* of Passive,[if no *Object* [intransitive]: use *it-um* as *Subject*: *amandum*].[c] *Amandus*, a, um-est, sunt, esse, etc.[d] Write English *subject* as *Dat.* [of agent]- "*by-noun*"; *sibi* [or *ei*, *eis* not referring to  
subject].[e] If the Latin verb is *intransitive* [favor, help, etc., ad, ante, con, etc.; utor, etc.][1] Use *it-um* as *subject*; [2] Put the *English object* in the *Dat.* or *Ablat.* [as if the verb  
were still active].[f] or "*must, ought, etc.*" may be expressed actively as in English by  
*oportet*, *necesse est*, *opus est*, [it is necessary [for]; or *debeo* [I or he ought.]  
-Accus. -Pres. Infin. [or subjunctive without *ut*, but with *ne*]: *ought to have*:  
*oportuit*—Pres. Infin.



[ 48 ]

- [1] *Intransitive verbs in the passive* are always impersonal and retain the *Dat.*, etc.-as if active [*I am persuaded: it is persuaded to me*]: *He is spared* [it is spared to him]: *There was fighting* [it was fought]: *They came* [it was come],
- [2] The Passive of *facio, facere, feci, factus* [do, make] is *fit fieri, factus sum* [but compounds of *facio* have a regular passive [*conficior, confici, confectus sum* except *benefacio, satisfacio, benefio*.]
- [3] "*It seemed, it is said, thought, etc.*": In the *Pres. Imperf.* or *Fut.* always use personally [He or they seem, have said, thought, etc.]: but in the *Perfect Tenses* use impersonally [*It seemed; or seemed best, visum est; it was said, thought, etc.*]
- [4] With two or more singular subjects, use plural verb [also with *multitudo* [collective noun] but *senatus populusque Romanus*: singular verb: With *neque-neque*-Sing. verb.
- [5] If the verb is used with a prepositional phrase, if possible, use a compound verb, repeating in the verb the same preposition which you used in the phrase, but *trans-across* is usually used in the compound verb preceded by two accusatives; [without a second *trans.*].
- [6] Where in English two finite verbs are joined by "and", we may often substitute for one of the verbs a Latin Perfect Participle Passive modifying the subject [or object] and omit the "and":

[ 49 ]

# Subjunctive used in a main clause [without a conjunction].

- Pres. "Let-subject [or "us"]-verb: **ne, not** [Hortatory Subjunctive].  
 "Let-subject [or "him, them"]-verb: **ne, not** [Jussive " ]  
 "May [subject] verb "[Optative]"; **ne.** [rarely, utinam].  
 "I, you [one]-should, would, may-vb. [Potential]; non.  
 Cave, cave **ne**-"*take care that-not*: also *Fac [ne]: See to it that-not.*  
*Don't*-verb: *Noli* or *nolite* with *Pres. Infin.*  
 Rarely **ne**: *Don't*-verb [2nd person] Subjunc. in a Prohibition.  
 Rarely *Granted that*-Concessive Subjunctive.
- Imperf. "I wish-[subj.]-were-vb. [Optative; contrary to fact wish] **ne**  
 Wish contrary to fact in present time. [utinam]  
 "I, you [one]-should, would have [said, thought, wished, etc.;  
 [potential]: non
- Pluperf. "I wish [subj.] had-vb. [Optative] **ne**; [utinam].  
 Wish contrary to fact in past time.
- Perf. [1] **ne**-"*Don't*-vb. [Prohibition] [2] *Granted that*-[Pres. or Perf.]

# Indicative: Unusual meanings of tenses.

- Present* [1] often best translated as past time: **Historical Present**: Takes either primary or secondary sequence.
- Rarely* [2] *iam, iam diu, iam dudum*-*pres. tense*: Translated as if Perfect: "*have now for a long time.*"
- [3] "*tries to-vb, starts to-vb.*": Conative Pres.
- Imperf.:** [1] "*kept-verb-ing: used to-vb.; would-vb.*": Repeated Action.
- [2] *iam, iam diu, iam dudum*-*Imperf*: Translated as if Pluperf. "*had now for a long time.*"
- [3] *tried to-vb.*; Conative Imperf.
- Perf**: "*have, has* [Pres. Perf. because action begun in the past but not completed till the present.]
- [2] *verb-ed* [Perfect Past Absolute or Historical Perfect.]

## VERBS---Principal Parts.

[4]

1st Conjugation, -are: 2nd Conjugation, -eo, -ere [long-e]: 3rd Conjugation -ere [short-e], changing to -i in the Pres. Indic.: 4th Conjugation -ire.

Pres. Indicative: 1st-a: 2nd-e: 3rd-i [unt]: 4th-i [iunt.]

Principal Parts: *amo, amare, amavi, amatus: utor, uti, usus sum*, if Deponent.

First Principal Part: Present Indicative Active: "*He loves, uses, etc.*"

If Passive [-or, utor]: Present Indic. of Deponent Verb with active meaning.

Second Principal Part: -re: Present Infinitive Active: If Passive [-ri or -i [if 3rd conjugation] Deponent Verb.

"to-verb": or [2] "*that-Accus. [or "he, it, they"]-was, were-verb-ing.*"

-re-t, re-nt: Imperfect Subjunctive Active [formed by adding -m-s-t to the Pres. Infin.] Note: *esse-t, posse-t, velle-t, nolle-t, malle-t, Like Past Indic. verb-ed*"; or [2] "*might, would, should-verb.*"

-ri [or -i [if 3rd Conj.]: Present Infinitive Passive.

"to be-verb" or [2] "*that-Accus. [or "he, it, they"] -was, were being-verb-ed*".

-i [if added to 2nd principal part]: Present Infin. Pass. of 3rd Conj. [See above.]

[if added to 4th principal part]: Perfect Participle Passive. [-ti-si.]

Third Principal Part: Perfect Indicative Active: "*Has, have verb-ed.*" [Pres. Perf.] or [2] "*verb-ed*" [Perf. Past Absolute.] Note: *amasti* [for *amavisti*]; *nosti* for *novisti*; *auditi* [for *audivisti*]; *iiti* [for *ivit*]: -vi of the Perf. is often dropped before s or r.

Fourth Principal Part: -tus, a, um: Perfect Passive Participle: What case and number?

-ti, -si: Perfect Passive Participle: Nom. Plur. only. [Not Gen. Sing.]

If Nominative: "*having [been]-verb.* If Deponent, omit "*been*".

If Ablative: "*having-verb-ablat. noun: or [2] "when, since-Ablat. noun -had been-verb or was-were-vb.*"

If Accusative: "*Accus. noun [or "this, those"] -who, which-had been-verb or-when, since-he, they-had been-vb.: or was, were-vb.*"

or [2] "*that-Accus. noun [or "he, it, they"]-had been-verb: or was, were-verb-ed.*" [Supply *esse*.]

or rarely "*to have been-verb*": if depends on "*seem, [videtur]* is said, thought, etc. [Complimentary Infin. in Nom. Case]

Principal Parts in the Passive: [*moror, morari, moratus sum: utor, uti, usus sum* [3rd Conj.]]

Deponent Verbs with active meaning: Note: Deponent Verbs have all four participles, both active and passive; and three Infinitives-Pres. Pass.; Perf. Pass.; and Fut. Active [-urus *esse*]. Note: *revertor, reverti* [infin.], *reverti* [Perf. Act.], *reversus sum* [return].

First two principal parts in Active and third principal part in Passive: [*audio, audere, ausus sum -"dare"*]: Semi-deponent verb: Pres. Imperf. and Fut. are Active; Perfect, Pluperf. and Fut. Perf. are Passive in form but with active meanings. Semi-deponents are *audio, audere, ausus [sum], -"dare"*: *fido, fidere, fesus sum, trust: gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum, rejoice: soleo, solere, solitus be accustomed.*

Principal Parts in the Active but with passive meanings: *possum-am able: soleo am accustomed constat-"is evident or agreed," etc.*

**Meaning of Prefixes:** **amb-am-circum-**about, around, **com-con-**"together, forcibly, completely", **de-**down, utterly, **dis-, di-**apart, away, utterly, **e-, ex-**out, **in-** [with adjective], not, un-; [with verbs] in, against, **inter-**, between, together, **intro-**, within, **ob-, obs-oc-**, toward, to meet, against, **per-**through, thoroughly, very, **praeter-**, beside, past, **prae-**, before, **pro-, prod-, por-**, forth, before, **re-, red-**, back again, **retro-**, back, **se-, sed-**apart, **sub-**sub- under, somewhat, **super-, supra-**, over, upon, **trans-, tra-**across, **ve-**not, without: **-sco**, begin-to, **-to, -ito, tito, -so**, kept- **esso**, eagerly, earnestly.

[50]

IS THE ENGLISH VERB FOLLOWED BY A SUBSTANTIVE [Noun] OR ADVERBIAL CLAUSE?

[1] THAT; [2] WHO, WHAT, WHETHER, HOW, etc.; [3] FROM-verb-ing.

If so: see 5 or 6.

[51]

### Imperatives

**Verb stem, ama, mone-** [or present infinitive dropping the-re]: **Present Imperative**

**Active:** "love, advise, etc.," [except "dic, duc, fac, fer].

**-te: ama-te, mone-te; regi-te, capi-te, aud i-te:** **Present Imper. Active [plural]:**  
"love, advise, etc."

**-to, -to, amato:** **Rare Fut. Imper. Active:** "Thou or he shall-verb."

**-tor:** **Rare Fut. Imperative Pass.:** "Thou or he shall be-verb-ed."

**-tote:** **Rare Fut. Imper. Active [plural]:** "You shall-verb."

**-nto [amanto]:** **Rare Fut. Imperative Active [plural]:** "They shall-verb."

**-ntor [amantor]:** **Rare Fut. Imper. Pass. [plural]:** "They shall be-verb."

**fore or futurum esse:** **Future Active Infinitive of sum:** "would or will be."

**Verbs with peculiar meanings:** **cognosco**, learn, but **cognovi** [perf.] know: **facio**, make, do, but its passive is **fio, fieri, factus sum** is made, become. The compounds of **facio** [conficio] have a regular passive [conficior, confici, confectus sum]; except **satisfacio, benefacio**: Passive **satisfio, fieri, factus sum: coepi, coepisse, coeptus sum** has no Pres. and is Perf. **-began:** with passive infinitive, **coeptus sum**, has an active meaning "began": **odi, memin**i though Perf. tenses, have present meanings: **hate, remember:** **ii** stands for **ivi: i-erat** for **iverat, isse** for **ivisse: video, see**, but **videor, seem** or **is-seen: videtur, [1] he seems; [2] is seen** or **[3] it seems best** [impersonal]: **do, dare, dedi, datus, give** but compounds of **do** [**condo, -dere-didi-ditus** mean "put" like **pono**]: **Intransitive Verbs** [permitting no Accus. Object] when used in the passive, are impersonal [it] verbs: **ventum est**, "it is come" or "they came"; **contendo, [1] hasten** with Infin.; [2] **struggle** with infinitive or **ut, ne, constituo** [1] decide; [2] establish: **instituo**, begin, establish.

Some verbs have active forms, but meanings which seem to be passive: **soleo, is accus-tomed; pateo, is open**, etc.



## English Conjunctions: How Written in Latin.

Note: Any conjunction, though ordinarily used with *indicative*, must be used with Subjunc. [according to Sequence of Tenses] as follows: **Use Subjunctive**,

- [1] **If a Dependent Clause in an Indirect Statement** [or Implied Indirect Statement], depending on a verb of "*brain or sense action*"; or [2] an implied "*He or they said*"; [for the truth of which the writer does not vouch].

[But a Dependent Clause inserted by the writer himself, and not part of the quotation, for the truth of which the writer himself vouches, retains the original indicative.]

- [2] **If Attracted to Subjunctive** [because written within another clause whose verb is already subjunctive [or an object infinitive equivalent to Subjunctive.] [But if a second dependent clause is merely explanatory or parenthetical, inserted on the writer's own authority and for the truth of which he vouches,---this dependent clause may retain the original indicative: also *dum* [while], *ut* [as] retain *indicative*: also clauses depending on a Hortatory or Optative Subjunc. [used in a main clause], retain the *indicative*.]

**After:** followed by noun and verb: Adverbial Temporal Clause.

**Postquam** [ubi, ut]: **Perfect indicative** even though English uses "*had*"; [or Historical Present]:  
or Ablative Absolute or Perfect Passive Part., modifying some noun in the main clause.

*Subjunctive*, if Indirect Statement or Attraction.

**After:** followed by a noun without verb: **Post-Accus; Afterwards-postea** [adv.]

"A few years after or later" [by]-paucis- post annis- [Ablat. of Measure of Difference].

or-post paucos annos-quam pervenerat [Pluperf. Indic.] to denote a definite interval of time after.

**Although** [the fact that]: **Quamquam-** *indicative*-followed by **tamen-** [nevertheless] in the main clause with Indic.

[unless Subjunc. in Indirect Statement or Attraction]: Concessive Clause.

" [the circumstances may be such that]: **Cum-Subjunctive-** sequence of tenses but usually same tense as in English.

" [However much], if imaginary case: *Quamvis*-subjunc.

" [it may be conceded that]: *licet*-present or perfect subjunc. [primary].  
qui [although he or they] subjunc.: or Ablative Absolute or Part.

**As long as:** **Dum** [donec, quoad, quamdiu]: **Indicative, any tense** [unless Subjunc. in Indirect Statement or Attraction.]

[But if the main clause has *Fut.*, then use the *Fut. Perf.* or *Fut.* in the *dum* clause, even though English is present.]

**As often as:** **Quotiens:** *Indicative:* P-Perf.: S-Pluperf. [like **cum**, whenever, Conditional Relative Clause].

**As soon as:** **cum primum** [simul ac, simul]: *Perf. Indic.*, even though the English uses "*had*" [unless Indirect Statement or Attraction]: But if the main clause has *Fut. tense*, then use *Fut. Perf.* or *Fut. Indic.* in the *cum primum* clause.]

**As possible:** **Quam-superlative adjective** [with or without potest].

As soon as possible: *quam primum*.



**As if, as though: quasi, velut** [si], ut si, tamquam [si], perinde-ac si  
**Subjunctive** [following rules of Sequence]: even though English is Past.

"As *if*-[subject] were: P-Pres.; S-Imperf. Subjunctive.

"As *if*-[subject] had: P-Perf.; S-Pluperf. Subjunctive.

Conditional Clause of comparison.

**As** [followed by a noun without a verb]: [1] **Appositive: Use same case for both nouns.**  
 [2] **If meaning "for the purpose of"- Use Dat. of purpose.**

**As** [followed by both noun and verb]: **ut-indicative** [Not changing to Subjunc. in Indirect Statement or Attraction]. Clause of Comparison, or Parenthetical Clause.

**So** [if manner]--as:

**sic-ut**-Indicative

**So** [if degree]--as:

**tam** [bonus]-**quam**-Indic.

[unless Indirect Statement or Attraction].

**So---as to-vb.:**

**ut, ut non**-Subjunc.-Result.

**So** [or as] **great, large**--as:

**tantus--quantus**--Indicative; [Rel. Adject.]

**So** [or as]--**man, --as:**

**tot--quot**--Indicative, [Rel. Adject.]

**Such--as:**

**talis--qualis-e**--Indicative, [Rel. Adject.]

or is ea, **id--qui**--Subjunc. of Characteristic.

**idem--ac. [qui]**: Indicative.

**The same--as:**

**Pro eo--ac.:** Indicative.

**In proportion--as:**

**Perinde, juxta, pariter, aequae--ac.:** Indicative.

**Just, exactly--as:**

**Because** [as the writer or speaker thinks]: **Quod-quia-** indicative: Causal, reason of writer.

[as he or they think]:

**Quod-subjunctive:** [reason of someone

else, for the truth of which the writer assumes no responsibility.]

**Not because: non quod, non quia, non quo:** usually *subjunctive*, because possible but rejected reason.

**Neither because: neque quod.**

**Before** [followed by noun without verb] **ante-accusative** [or *prae, pro*-Ablat.: *ob, apud*-Acc.]  
 "a few years before": [before by a few years]: *paucis-ante-annis*. [Notice the order.]  
 Ablative of Measure of Difference.

**Before** [followed by noun and verb]: **Priusquam** [antequam] or **prius-quam.**

**If Present or Future:** Use the *Pres. or Fut. Perf. Indic.* [If the main clause has future, use the *Fut. Perf.* in the *priusquam* clause, even though the English uses the present]. [Subjunctive, if Indirect Statement or Attraction.]

**If Past:** Does the clause mean

"Before-subject-actually-verb?" [See A] or

"In expectation that-subject-should or could-verb?" [See B or C].

[A] If an actual past fact: Use *priusquam-Perf. Indic.* [unless Subjunc. in Indirect Statement or Attraction.]

[B] If expected or anticipated action: Use *priusquam-Imperf. Subjunc.* [incomplete action].

[C] If "could" or action expected but prevented: Use *priusquam-Imperf. Subjunc.*

**How, how long, how much, great, large, often, etc.:** See Interrogative. 24

**However** [much, etc.]: *Quamvis-Adject.-Subjunc.* Concessive Clause.

**If:** See 54.

**Provided that: Dum, modo, dummodo:-Subjunctive** [not-ne].

**Since:** [probably]: **cum-Subjunctive:** or Ablat. Absolute or Perfect Passive Part., modifying some noun in the [main clause]: or **quoniam, quando-Indic.**

“ [actually] : **quod-Indicative.**

*Since-he, they:* **qui-Subjunctive** of characteristic [or *ut qui, quippe qui, ut pote qui.*]

**Than:** *more [comparative]-quam* followed by the same case as that of the noun with which comparison is made.

[2] or Ablative without *quam* [but *quam* must be used if the two nouns compared are in Gen. Dat. or Ablat.]

[3] *than [if followed by a noun and verb:]* **quam-Indic.**, unless Indirect Statement or Attraction. Clause of comparison.

*than if:* **quam si:** See 54

*than to:* **quam ut** or **ut non** or **qui-Subjunc.** of Result.

*other-than:* **alius, a, um-ac- Indic.**

*otherwise-than:* **aliter-ac- Indic.**

**unless: nisi:** See 54

**Until:** **Dum, quoad, donec.**

**If Present or Future:** Use *dum* or *quoad-Subjunc.*: **P-Pres.;** **S-Imperf.**-"should" to indicate intention or expectancy.

**If Past:** Does the clause mean

"*Until-subject-actually-verb?*" [See A] or

"*Until-In expectation that-subject-should?*" [See B].

[A] *If an actual past fact:* use **donec** or **quoad-Perf. Indic.** [unless **Subjunc.** in Indirect Statement or Attraction.]

[B] *If expected or anticipated action:* Use *dum*, or *quoad-Subjunc. Imperf.* [incompleted action].

**When: If used in a question:** **quando-Indicative** in *Direct Question* [followed by a question mark]: or **Subjunctive** in *Indirect Question*, after *ask*, etc. [not followed by a question mark].

“ **If a conjunction: cum:**

*If Pres. or Future:* **Cum: Indicative** only [unless **Subjunc.** in an Indirect Statement or by Attraction].

**Tense:** *Is the verb of the main clause Pres. or Fut.?*

*If Pres.:* Use **Pres. Indic.** in the **cum** clause.

*If Fut.:* Use **Fut. Perf.** [or **Fut.**] **Indic.** in the **cum** clause.

Note: **Fut. Perf.** is often used in Latin instead of the **Fut.** to indicate that the action of the **cum** clause was *completed before* that of the main clause. In *Indirect Statement* this **Fut. Perf. Indic.** becomes **P-Perf.;** **S-Pluperf. Subjunc.**-completed action.

**If past tense:** Test as follows:

"*Would [subject of main clause]-have-[main verb],*

*Unless [subject of "when" clause]-had-[verb of "when" clause]?"*

Usually: "**NO**"-**cum-subjunctive: imperf.** if incomplete at time of main vb.  
**pluperf.**, if completed before main vb.

[**cum** temporal describing circumstances of main verb]

or Ablative Absolute or Perfect Passive Participle.

sometimes "**YES**"-cum-indicative [past tense] [unless Indirect Statement or Attraction.]

[Cum Temporal, dating time of the main verb, not often used, and with eo tempore, eo die, nunc, olim, tum, nuper in the main clause.]

or **ubi, ut-perfect indicative**, even though English uses "*had*" or Ablative Absolute or Perfect Passive Participle.

**Whenever: cum** [ubi, ubicumque, ut, quando]. Conditional Relative Clause.

*If primary sequence: cum-perfect indicative* [Pres. Indicative in main clause.]  
[or "*if you or anyone*": 2nd person only of Pres. Subjunc.]

*If secondary sequence: cum-pluperfect indicative* [imperfect indicative in main clause.]

**Where:** [1] *with a definite antecedent, meaning "in which"* [loco in quo loco].

**ubi, qua**, usually indicative [in Additional Relative clause, but ubi may have any of the uses of a relative]: See 23

[2] *in questions: ubi indicative in Direct questions, subjunctive in Indirect questions:* See 25, 26

**Whence:** *Unde* [ex quo] or *Unde* [in questions]: See "*where*."

**Whether-or:** *If Indirect Question*, following "*ask, tell, know, etc.*"

[1] *num, ne* [utrum in double questions]--or [an] or not [necne]-Subjunc. Triple Test. See 8

[2] *Meaning: if-or if: sive-sive:* See *If for mood*. 54

**Whither:** *with a definite antecedent and meaning "to which."*

**Quo**, usually Indic. [in Additional Rel. clause, but quo may have any of the uses of a Relative [the place to which]]. See 23.

[2] *In questions: Quo with Indicative of Direct question and Subjunctive in Indirect questions.* See 25, 26

**While: Dum: Historical Present** even though English is Past. [Use *Indicative*, also in Indirect Statement or Attraction]: or Ablative Absolute with Pres. Participle Active: or Present Active Participle, modifying some noun in main clause.

**Who, which, what, whose, whom, etc.:** *If used with antecedent:* See Relative. 23  
*If used in question:* See Interrogative. 25, 26

**Why:** See Interrogative 25, 26

[54]

**If [si]: If not** [unless], **nisi:**

**If-si: If not** [unless]-*nisi* [si not only when non modifies some one word in the clause].

*But if-Quod si* [at the beginning of a sentence]: *sin* [following another si].

*If-or if: sive-sive: If any one, any thing:* *si-quis, quid.*

**Even if: etsi, tametsi, etiam si: As if:** see AS: **If only**, see "*provided that*."

[1] **Is the condition [if-clause] used in a Direct or in an Indirect Statement** [in a "*that-clause*", after say, think, etc]?

[2] **Find whether the Main Clause has:**

"Will or shall" or Future tense: See I.

"Would or should" in both clauses: See II-A.

[but if "*should*" in the main clause: See V.]

"Would", used with "*were* [or a past tense] or *Had*" in the If-clause:

See II-B.

Present or Past Indicative in both clauses: See III-A.

[but "*if ever, if any, whenever, whoever, whatever*": See III-B.]

**If the main clause has** [1] "*ought, must, had or has to-vb.*": or

[2] "*is going to, intends to, is likely to, is about to-vb.*": or

[3] "*would be or would have been long, fair, difficult, better, etc.*": See IV.

**I- If the main clause [or apodosis, not the if-clause] has "will or shall", or Future:**

*Future More Vivid Condition:*

**In a Direct Statement: If [si] Clause:** Use *Fut. Perf.* or *Fut. Indic.* even though the English is Present: Note: *Fut. Perf.* is often used in Latin, instead of the *Future*, to indicate that the action of the *si* clause was *completed before* that of the main clause.]

**Main clause:** Use *Fut. Indicative.*

**In an Indirect Statement: In the If [si] Clause:** Use Subjunctive—

*If Secondary [Past]:* *Pluperf. Subjunc.* [representing the original *Fut. Perf.* Indic.]

*If Primary [Pres. or Fut.]:* *Imperf. Subjunc.* [representing the original *Fut. Indic.* Perf. Subjunc. [representing the original *Fut. Perf. Ind.* Pres. Subjunc. [representing the original *Fut. Indic.*]]

**Main Clause: If Active Voice:** *Fut. Infin.* with subject Accus. [-*urum, os esse*].

Note: Since *possum* has no *Fut. Infin.*, use *posse*. In the case of any other verb which happens to lack the *Fut. Part.* in the principal parts, use "*fore ut-Subjunc. Active*—

*S-Imperf.: P-Pres.* [incompleted action.]

*S-Pluperf.: P-Perf.* [completed action] *would have*].

Rarely: If the main clause of the original statement had *Fut. Perf. Indic.* [will have-completed action], then instead of the *Fut. Infin.* use *fore ut-Subjunc-Active*.

*S-Pluperf.: P-Perf.* [completed action].

**If Passive Voice:** Use *fore [futurum esse] ut-Subjunctive Pass.*

*S-Imperf.: P-Pres.* [incompleted action-would].

**II- If the main clause [not *si*-clause] has "should or would", then**

*In case the if [si] clause has also "should or would."* See [A]: but

*In case the if [si] clause has "were or had":* See [B].

[A] "*Should or would*" in both clauses [Future Less Vivid Condition].

**In a Direct Statement: If [si] clause:** Use *Primary Subjunctive*: *Pres.* [should]; *Perf.* [should have].

**Main clause:** Use *Primary Subjunctive*: *Pres.* [would]; *Perf.* [would have].

[but use the *Pres. Indic.* of the *Active Periphrastic* [*urus est*] and *Passive Periphrastic* [-*ndus est*]; and of *oportet*, *debet*, *debet*, *necesse est*, *opus est*; *potest*, *possunt* [can, could].

**In Indirect Statement:** Write exactly like a *Future More Vivid* [shall, will] condition in Indirect Statement.

**In the si [if] Clause:** use subjunctive—

*If Secondary [Past]:* *Imperf. Subjunc.* [should] or *Pluperf. Subjunc.* [should have.]

*If Primary [Pres or Fut.]:* *Pres. Subjunc.* [should]; *Perf. Subjunc.* [should have.]



- Main Clause: If Active Verb:** Use *Fut. Infin* with subject Accus. [-urum, os esse].  
 Note: Since possum has no *Fut. Infin.* use *posse*.  
 Rarely if the main verb of the original Statement had *Perf. Subjunc. Active*. [would have-completed action] then instead of the *Fut. Infin.* use *fore ut-Subjunc. Active. S-Pluperf.; P-Perf.* [completed action]; or if the verb lacks a Future Active Part. use *fore ut-Subjunc. Act.; S-Imperf.; P-Pres., etc.*
- If Passive Verb:** Use *fore [futurum esse] ut-Subjunc. Passive. S-Imperf.; P-Pres* [incompleted action] [would].  
*S-Pluperf.; P-Perf.* [completed action] [would have].

[B] "Were or had" [or any past tense], in the if [si] clause and "would" in the main clause.  
*Contrary to Fact Condition.*

**In Direct Statement: If [si] clause:** Use *secondary subjunctive*: Imperf. [was, were-vb]: Pluperf. [had].

**Main clause:** Use *secondary subjunctive*: Imperf. [would]; Pluperf. [would have]. [But use the Perf. or Imperf. Indic. of the *Active Periphrastic* [-urus fuit, erat] and of [2] *longum, aequum, difficile, melius erat* [would be], *fuit* [would have been]; [3] and you may use either the *Imperf. or Pluperf. Subjunc.* or the *Perf. Indic.* [would have] [but not the Imperf. Indic.] of *oportuit, decuit, debuit, necesse fuit, opus fuit, potuit, potuerunt, etc.* and *Passive Periphrastic* [-ndus esset, fuit]

**In Indirect Statement: If [si] clause:** Use *secondary Subjunc.* [Imperf. -were: Pluperf. -had] even when the sequence is primary and of course when it is secondary.

**Main Clause: If Active:** [would or would have]: Use *Fut. Part.* with *fuisse* [-turum *fuisse*] with Subject Accus.

Note: "could or could have" is *potuisse*: "must or must have" is -ndum *fuisse*.  
 And if the verb lacks a *Fut. Part.* use *futurum fuisse ut-Subjunc. Active Imperf.*

**If Passive:** [would be or would have been]: use *futurum fuisse ut* and the Imperf. Subjunctive Passive, in both primary and secondary sequence.

III- If the main clause has Present or Past Indic. for "if": see A: for "if ever, whenever, If you or anyone, If any": see B below.

[A] If: Particular Condition in Pres. or Past time.

**In Direct Statement:** Use *Indicative* Pres. or Past in both clauses.

**In Indirect Statement: If [si] clause:** Use *Subjunc.*:

*S-Imperf. [or Pluperf.]: P-Pres. [or Perf.] Subjunc.*

**Main clause:** Use Pres. or Perf. [have] *Infinitive*.

[B] **If ever, whenever** [cum, ubi] **whoever, whatever** [quicumque: quisquis, quicquid]:

**In Direct Statement:**

If the main clause has the *Present Indic.*: Use the *Perfect Indic.* in the *si*-clause; [or if "you or anyone", use 2nd person only of the *Pres. Subjunc.*]

If the main clause has the *Imperf. Indic.*: Use the *Pluperf. Indic.* in the *si*-clause.

**In Indirect Statement:** Use the *Pres. Infinitive* in the main clause and the *Perf.* or *Pluperf. Subjunctive* in the *si* clause.

**IV-If the Main Clause has:**

[1] "ought, must, had or has to-vb.": or

[2] "is going to, intends to, is likely to, is about to-vb.": or

[3] "would be or would have been-long, fair, difficult, better, etc."

[1] **In a Future More Vivid** [shall, will implied]: or **Future Less Vivid** [should or would] **Condition.**

**In a Direct Statement: In the Main Clause:** Use the *Pres. Indic.* [instead of the usual *Fut. Indic.* or *Pres. Subjunc.*] of the *Passive Periphrastic* [ndus est]: [changing the English Active to Passive: "it-um"]: or *Pres. Indic.* of *oportet*, *decet*, *debet*, *necesse est*, *opus est*: *potest*, *possunt*: or

[2] the *Pres. Indic.* of the *Active Periphrastic* [-urus est].

**In the If [si] Clause:** Use the *Fut. Perf.* or *Fut. Indic.* [shall or will implied]: or the *Pres.* or *Perf. Subjunc.* [should or would], as usual.

**In an Indirect Statement: In the Main Clause:** Use the *Pres. Infin.* of the *Passive Periphrastic* [-ndum esse]: or *posse* or *fore ut possit*, *posset*, *oporteret*, etc., [lacking a *Fut. Part.*]

**In the If [si] Clause:** Use the *Subjunc. P.-Perf.* or *Pres.: S.-Imperf.* or *Pluperf.*

[2] **In a Contrary to Fact Condition in Pres. or Past Time.**

["If-subject-were"; or past tense: or "had"]

**In a Direct Statement: In the Main Clause:** Use the *Imperf.* or *Pluperf. Subjunc.* [as usual], [or the *Perf.* or *Pluperf. Indic.*] of the *Passive Periphrastic* [changing the English Active to Passive; with *subject-it-um*, if the verb is intransitive]-*ndus esset*: *fuisset* or *fuit*, *fuerat*: or the *Imperf.* or *Pluperf. Subjunc.* [or the *Perf.* or *Pluperf. Indic.*, but rarely the *Imperf. Indic.*] of *oporteret*, *deberet*, *posset*, etc.

[Remember "ought to have, must have, could have-vb." are *Pluperfect Subjunc.* or *Perf. Indic.*, preceded by the *Pres. Infin.* [not by the *Perf. Infin.*, as you might expect]:

or the *Imperf.* or *Perf.* or *Pluperf. Indic.* [instead of *Subjunc.*] of the *Active Periphrastic* [-*turus erat*, *fuit* or *fuerat*.]

or the *Imperf.*, *Perf.* or *Pluperf. Indic.* of *longum*, *aequum*, *difficile*, *melius erat* or *fuerat* [fuit].

**In the If [si] Clause:** Use the *Imperf.* or *Pluperf. Subjunc.* as usual.

**In an Indirect Statement: In the Main Clause:** Use the *Infin.-ndum fuisse*, *-ndos fuisse* [of the *Passive Periphrastic* [changing the English Active to Passive]: or the *Present* [could, etc.] or *Perf.* [could have] *Infin.* of *posse*, *potuisse*, *oportere*, *oportuisse*, etc., or the *Pres. Infin.* of *longum*, *aequum*, *difficile*, *melius esse*, etc.

**In the If [si] Clause:** Use the *Imperf.* or the *Pluperf. Subjunc.* [as usual].

**V- If the main clause has Imperative or Hortatory or Optative Subjunctive:**

In the *si* clause use the mood and tense indicated by the *if*-clause.

"shall, will"-*Fut. Indic.*; [2] "should, would"-*Primary Subjunc.*; [3] "were, had"-*Secondary Subjunctive*; [4] *is, was, etc.*-*Pres.* or *Past Indic.* or *Fut. Indic.*

[but if *Indirect Statement*, use the *Subjunctive*, according to sequence.]





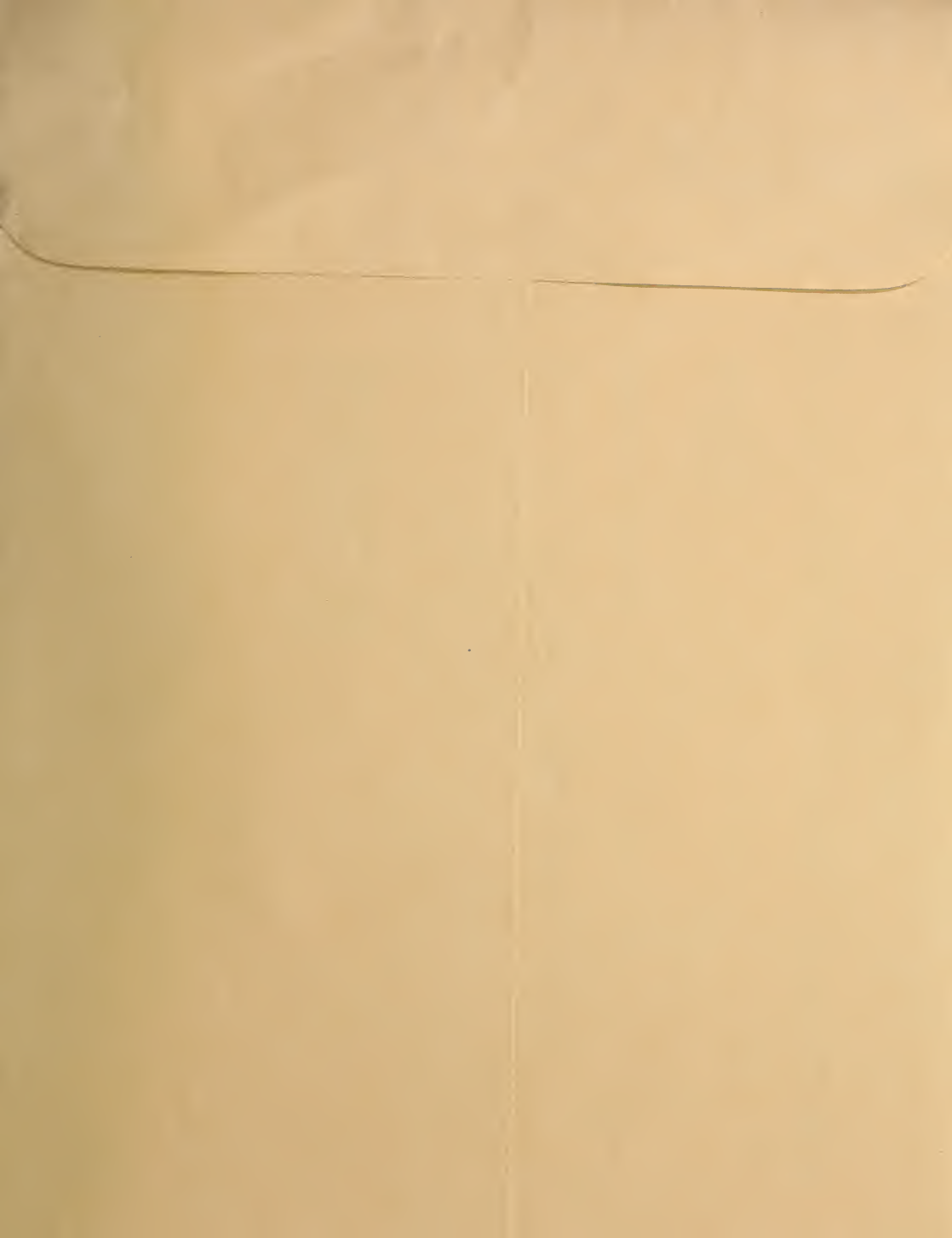




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